THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH JUNE.

THE MARCH number of the Asiatic Society's Journal contains an interesting discussion on some historical points connected with Orissa. A paper was read by Mr. Beames, being "collection of all the information regarding the past history of Orissa in general and of the district of Balasore in particular," which Mr. Beames has been able to collect from various sources. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra commented at some length on this paper. He said:

He thought Mr. Beames had brought to a focus a large mass of information and put it forth in a very readable form, but he had made a sad omission, and that detracted much from the value of his essay as a historical contribution. Sterling's memoir in the *Researches* of the Society contains a very full analysis of Orissan Chronicles of the Hindu period, and most of its shortcomings had been supplied in Dr. Hunter's excellent history which not only corrects all such errors as were unavoidable in a first attempt, but supplies a precis prepared by the late Mr. Boehmann of all the information to be had in the works of Muhammadan historians. In the volume devoted to Orissa in the 'Bengal Gazetteer' Dr. Hunter has further improved upon his previous work, and Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa gives a very full account of the British connection with Orissa. Coming to a history of Orissa after reading these works, one naturally expects something new, or some information as to what is taken from these authors and what is original discovery. But Mr. Beames supplies no such information, and systematically avoids all reference to his predecessors, making no distinction between what he has taken from old records, and what is based on mere local tradition of the present day. The paper was written between 1869 and 1873 or before the dates of the Gazetteer and Mr. Toynbee's book; that perhaps accounts for some omissions, but in publishing a paper in 1883, it is desirable that due acknowledgment should be made of previous writers, and the new materials collected should be duly labelled. It would have been a great accession if Mr. Beames had given extracts from the works noted in Mr. Boehmann's precis, but he has not done so, nor, as far as can be made out, utilised them in any way.

DR. MITRA went into some details, some of which we give below:

The name of the paper appeared to Dr. Mitra as misleading. The paper is devoted principally to Balasore, but it is called a 'History of Orissa.' Balasore was only one-third, and that the most insignificant third, of Orissa.

Mr. Beames starts by saying that the country between the Kanabans and the Subarnarekha rivers, *i.e.*, Balasore, "was totally uninhabited and covered with jungle." This was probably the case in some remote prehistoric period, soon after the tract was reclaimed from the sea, but as Mr. Beames seemed to assume that such was also the case in the 13th or 14th century of the Christian era, Dr. Mitra urged that such was not the case, and he believed that there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the Aryans entered Orissa from the west, following the course of the Mahanadi. Mr. Beames assumes that the Aryans proceeded from between Arrah and Gaya to Orissa. Philological evidence is entirely in favour of the theory of the imigration from the Bahar province, but the determination of the exact locale between Arrah and Gaya was the merest assumption. But, taking for granted that they did go from Arrah or Gaya, the route they must have followed to come to the Mahanadi from the west would be, first a westerly course to Nagpur, thence a southerly course down Sambhalpore to reach the Mahanadi in or near Berar, and then an easterly one to Orissa, and this has to be accepted as an historical fact, because the straight cut through Balasore was not practicable, because that district was then an impenetrable jungle. This major, however, has no leg to stand upon. Mr. Beames urges that the name of the district shows that it was once a jungle. The name, he says, is a corruption of 'Banesvara' or 'the lord of the forest,' referring to the presiding divinity of the place, and the district must have therefore once been a forest, but he does not adduce an iota of evidence to prove that the name is really a corruption of the kind, nor does he show that Dr. Hunter was wrong when he said in his history that Balasore is derived from *Bala*, youthful and *Isvara*, a lord,=the youthful lord. If one would be disposed to build a theory on this similar to that of Mr. Beames, the district would be the abode of perpetual juvenescence. If we accept the original name to be Banesvara, still the induction would not necessarily be correct, for *Bana* in India means a grove, a park or tope as well a forest; nor would the name of a town beginning with 'forest' imply the whole district to have been a forest. Such an argument was adopted by Mr. Wheeler to prove that the districts of Delhi and Hurrianah were an uninhabited forest at the time of the Pandus, because the Pandus are said to have burnt down the Khandava forest. Adopting this line of argument, as well might the New Zealander of Macaulay hereafter conclude from the name of New Forest that the whole of Hampshire including Surrey and Sussex was a forest in the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, or, coming to India declare that the whole of Shahabad was the forest at the same time, because the muteeneers under Kumar Singh found shelter in the forest of Jagadispur in 1858. To drop, however, the *a priori* line of argument, positive facts are abundant to show that Balasore was a high road between the north and the south from a remote period of antiquity. According to the Buddhist records on the death of Buddha, in the 6th century before Christ, the king of Kalinga obtained the left canine tooth of the saint, and consecrated it at Danton, on the north of Balasore, and the present name of the town is a corruption of *Dantapura* 'the town of the tooth relic.' Subsequently, a king of Magadha assailed the town, and carried away the relic to his capital. It was brought back by a subsequent king of Kalinga, and when a second attempt was made to take it away to Magadha, it was sent on to Tamluk in Bengal, to be thence forwarded to Ceylon. In the fourth century before Christ, Aira, king of the Kalings, claims in the Hathigumpha inscription, to have defeated one of the Nanda kings of Behar. In the third century before Christ, Asoka sent his missionaries to Cuttack and caused his edicts to be recorded on the rocks of Dhauli. Surely no one will urge that all this intercourse took place via Central India along the banks of the Mahanadi. In the fifth century, Yayati Kesari, a lieutenant of Bhava Gupta of Magadha, came down from the north, established his first metropolis at Yajpura, and thence proceeded to Cuttack and further south. At the beginning of the same century, the Chinese traveller Fa Hian came to Tamluk, and wanted to proceed down south in his course to Ceylon, but was dissuaded by accounts of fatigue and difficulties, not at Balasore, but in the Telinga country, much lower down. In the seventh century, Hiouen Thsang travelled from Tamluk to Puri without meeting with any difficulty. In the face of these facts, it is too much to assert that the first mention of a high road we have is in the fifteenth century when Chaitanya travelled from Bengal to Puri. The fact is, Dr. Mitra thought, that Mr. Beames, having started the theory of the Uriyas having had no intercourse with the Bengalis, has been obliged to create this forest barrier to prove that there could have been no former intercourse.

THE SAME number of the Journal has an account of the hailstones that fell at Shamnagar on the Eastern Bengal line during a hailstorm on the 5th March last. The hailstones were mostly of about the bulk of pigeons', and small Indian hens', eggs, but generally flattened in shape, though some were much larger. The largest one, out of some 40 or 50 which were collected at random, measured, about 20 minutes after the fall, and when it had melted considerably from handling, 3½ inches in length and over 2 inches lateral diameter.

MR. BLANFORD at the above meeting of the Asiatic Society thus commented on the theory of the formation of hailstones of large size:

The formation of hailstones of such large size could not yet be said to be satisfactorily explained. The theory of Professor W. Ferrel appeared the most probable of those hitherto put forward. It supposed that hailstones were caught up in rotating convection currents of great violence, similar to those in a water-spout, and were thus kept suspended in the atmosphere long enough to allow of their receiving repeated accretions of condensed vapour, sufficient in the end to raise them to the large size frequently observed. This hypothesis, however, awaited verification.

GENERAL WALKER on the Earthquake of the 31st December 1881:

On the morning of the 31st December, 1881, an earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal, which operated with considerable violence in the neighbourhood of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and with more or less violence along the entire length of the west coast of the Bay, from Ceylon to Calcutta, and was also felt, though comparatively slightly, at various points on the east coast. In addition to the ordinary shocks produced by the waves of force acting through the ground, the surface of the ocean was greatly disturbed, and waves were formed which continued to roll against the coast lines for several hours after the cessation of the earth-waves, which lasted for only a few seconds. The clerk in charge of the tidal observatory at Port Blair reported a great disturbance of the surface of the sea to have taken place there, which had violently agitated the pencil of the self registrar tide gauge causing it to oscillate in the course of a few minutes through spaces nearly equal to the entire normal semi-diurnal oscillation, and after a time to tear the paper of the diagram this had alarmed him so much that he stopped the clock and did not restart it for some hours, when there was less agitation of the sea-surface; he then found by the diagram that the earthquake waves were still existing and were following one another with great regularity; and they continued to do so for about twenty-five hours after the first shock of the earthquake was felt when they died away.

TUESDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in Parliament regarding the alleged "cooked telegram":

In the House of Commons on May 28th.

Sir S. Northcote asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the telegraphic account of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of Calcutta on Mr. Ilbert's Bill which was furnished to the English press through Mr. Reuter's agency was authorised and its transmission directed by the Government of India; whether the expense of transmission was defrayed out of the revenues of India; and whether, if it was so authorised, there would be any objection to lay it upon the table of the House so that it might be compared with any fuller report since received.

Sir H. Maxwell had a similar question on the paper with this addition—whether several or most of the speeches in opposition to the Bill, including those of General Wilson and the Lieutenant-Governor were either entirely omitted or inadequately reported, while those made in support of the Bill were reported at much greater length; and whether Reuter's agent at Calcutta, who sent it, now stated that the report "was sent on account of Government as an exposition of their views."

Mr. J. K. Cross—Reference having been made to the Viceroy, he has replied that the telegraphic account of the debate of March 9th on the Jurisdiction Bill was authorised and paid for by the Government of India in the same manner as the telegraphic summary of the Budget statement. There is no objection to laying a copy of the telegram on the table. The full report of the debate will be presented to-day. Perhaps the hon. baronet the member for Wigtonshire will accept this as an answer to his question also.

THE FOLLOWING letter appears in the *Times*:

Those who have carefully observed Major Baring's conduct of the high office he fills in India must have heard with amazement and regret that by any inducement he should leave it to become a Minister of the Khedive. To be withdrawn from the control of that branch of the administration which most nearly affects the welfare of 220 millions of the Queen's subjects, in order to take a similar office for a population of five millions of people in whose welfare we have comparatively little interest, appears to me to be not only a mistake, but for India a calamity. Why should we take a man of singularly high authority in his office, both with natives and Englishmen in India, from duties which his Indian experience has now enabled him to master? Major Baring is needed in India both by those who rule, and those who are ruled. And other capable Englishmen may surely be got for Egypt without thus weakening the control of the Indian Finance.—Yours, &c., INDIAN PLANTER,

We entirely concur.

THE CORONATION of Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, and of his consort the Empress Marie Feodorovna, took place on Sunday, in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin, at Moscow. The neighbourhood of the Kremlin presented an animated scene from an early hour, large crowds of persons filling every available spot from which a sight of the procession could be obtained. The scene is said to have been one of extraordinary impressiveness and brilliancy. The troops were in their places at six o'clock, and at eight o'clock the spectators of the ceremony began to arrive at the Cathedral of the Assumption. The special Ambassadors and members of the Diplomatic body assembled at the residence of the German Ambassador, and thence proceeded in State carriages. The Emperor, who wore the white uniform of a Colonel of the Imperial Guard, and the Empress, who was dressed in a Russian costume richly embroidered with diamonds, joined the procession in front of the palace, and took their places under a splendid canopy carried by thirty-two generals. On their arrival at the Cathedral, their Majesties were addressed by the Metropolitan of Moscow, while another prelate held the cross for them to kiss, and they were sprinkled with holy water. They were then led to the throne, which had been placed on a dais under the great cupola, from which was suspended a canopy of scarlet velvet.

THE TIMES' Correspondent thus describes the Crown of the Czar:

He wears a crown of gold, enriched with pearls and diamonds, and surmounted by a very large ruby—a crown of flashing sparkling light, worthy to be worn by the ruler whose dominions are spanned by half the circuit of the sun; and rarely did the sun lend his rays to such a gem as that which glitters in the sceptre of Alexander III. The companion of the great Koh-i-Noor brilliant, now in the possession of Queen Victoria, this priceless jewel found its way, after strange vicissitudes, from the eye of a golden idol at Delhi into the sceptre of the Czars of Russia. . . .

AFTER the Crowns were put on the heads of the Emperor and Empress the following ceremony was performed:

"With a twig of gold the Metropolitan of Novgorod sprinkled the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, the breast, and the hands of the Emperor with the consecrated oil, another prelate wiping the above-mentioned parts, while only the forehead of the Empress is touched. Going then into the sanctuary the clergy bearing his train his Majesty took the Communion performed the requisite devotions, and then returned to the throne dais with his consort, where the long, elaborate, and solemn ceremony was concluded by their kissing the cross. Arrayed in all their Imperial pomp, their Majesties now emerged from their cathedral by a different door, but how shall I describe the incidents and feelings of the few minutes during which, in his passage under a gorgeous canopy from one church to another, Alexander III showed himself to a mighty concourse of his acclaiming subjects as their crowned and consecrated ruler, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias by inheritance, by Divine right and by Heavenly unction? The solemn and majestic strains of the national anthem the joyful pealings of the bells, the thunder of cannon, the surging sea of spectators, and their loud and long continued cheers, the gilded domes of the glorious city, seen glittering through the battery smoke, and the cloud-encompassed sun, struggling through to suffuse the scene with its encouraging smile—all produced a sensation which it was little less than rapture to experience, and a picture which can never fade from the recollection of those who beheld it. In every respect the ceremony was grand, worthy, and imposing.'

IMMEDIATELY after the ceremony the Czar issued a manifesto, in which all arrears of taxes to the 1st of January 1883, are remitted; penalties under judgments not yet enforced are mitigated; permission is given to many persons to return to their homes, and persons concerned in the last Polish insurrection are forgiven.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE.

FIFTY POLISH JEWS recently invaded Messrs. Rothschild's office in Paris and clamorously demanded to speak to the head of the firm. They threatened to smash everything unless they were given bread, of which probably they were in no want, and money. The police were sent for, and ejected them.

ACCORDING to the latest number of *War Cry*, the Salvationists have in India 16 officers, 70 soldiers, 100 auxiliaries, and 100 regular subscribers and auxiliaries.

THE NEUCHATEL COUNCIL OF STATE have issued a decree forbidding until further orders all public meetings of the Salvation Army within the limits of the canton

IT IS PROPOSED to hold a National Exhibition at Paris in 1885, principally for the smaller industries. This will be preparatory to the Grand International Exhibition to take place in 1889.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and takes up his residence next October.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary says that not the least among the attractions of the Northbrook Club are the services of an excellent Goanese cook.

THE THAKORE SAHIBS of Morvee and Gondal were presented to the Prince of Wales at the *Levee* held on the 28th ultimo, and their Highnesses were invited to the State Ball given by command of the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the following day.

WE HAVE received a copy of the petition which the Mayias of Sherghad and other villages within the State of Junaghur have addressed His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. They pray that their villages may be removed from the jurisdiction of the Newab of Junaghur and placed under the British Agency, that the Junaghur Police station in their villages may be withdrawn, that it may be declared that they are entitled to hold their lands free of any vero or tax and subject only to the rendering of service as of old, that they may be permitted to render service as of old and that if necessary such of the petitioners as may be deemed fit be entrusted with arms; that compensation in land or money may be made to the families of those who were killed by the Junaghur Police and to those of the petitioners who were wounded, and that those responsible and took part in the massacre of 28th January last may not go unpunished. To throw some light on some of the points of the prayer we may mention that the only tribute these Mayias paid to the Junaghur Durbar for the land they held was military service, this service had been lately commuted to a small money payment. The Maiyas hold that the Durbar can only exact service and no money payment—the Durbar insisted upon the payment which it would appear had been recommended by the Government of Bombay and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. In order to mark their sense of opposition to the demand they had removed themselves to Kanera Hill where 74 of their body were killed by the Junaghur Police and 26 wounded, evidently under the orders of the Durbar. The prayer of the petitioners deserves to be complied with.

WE HAVE received another representation from the ryots of Thujapore, Nalia, Bhatadha and Joydebpore in the Sub-Division of Nurrail complaining of alleged oppressions by a certain Indigo factory. They complain of forced indigo cultivation without remuneration on their own lands. We would ask the petitioners whether they had applied to Government as we had advised them to do some time ago If so, what is the result?

THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR takes the same view of the Civil Service scholarship of the Indian Associa- that we have done. It says: "The conditions are very fair—all but one—namely where the advertiser asks the successful Civilian to send another scholar to England at *his* expense five years after entering Service. This may be business-like, but the scholarship then ceases to be a gift."

THAT'S A STRANGE case—that of Mr. Hewett of Bombay. The *Indian Spectator* thus puts it:

The accused has an altercation with his Musulman servant whom he is foo ish enough to call soor. The exchange of angry words leads to blows in which Mr. Hewett fares the worse of the two. Another servant separates the two, and here ought to be an end of it, unless Mr. Hewett chooses to seek legal redress. Instead of that, the accused enters his tent, deliberately sets fire to the sepoy's box of clothes, takes his gun and discharges the contents at the unwary man Mr. Hewett is, of course, placed before the European Magistrate, and his Worship, of course, lets him off. His Worship puts a ramrod into the hole of the gun and finds it was charged only with small shot. After going a little further upon this same amusing line of investigation, in which the Magistrate acts more as an advocate, and after declining to trouble himself about some material evidence, his Worship magnanimously manages to let the wounded sepoy retire with a sum of money as a salve to his wounds. The little matter is compromised at the rate of so many annas for a scratch and so many rupees for a bleeding wound. Now, the Government does not like our Daniel's decision, and the case is referred to the High Court. But justice does not fare better here; the High Court of Bombay sees nothing serious in Mr. Hewett's offence and nothing wrong in the Magistrate's too-much-business like decision.

The question is whether the offence of which Mr. Hewett was accused was a compoundable one.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has received the following telegram from London:

Colonel Dawnay has apologised for his question, and withdrawn the imputations made against the Viceroy and the Gaekwar of Baroda. Mr Cress eulogised the Gaekwar, who he said was a Prince of the highest reputation.

The latter telegram refers to a question by Colonel Dawnay in the House of Commons on the 4th of June, as to the alleged ill-treatment of an Englishman at Allahabad by order of the Gaekwar in March last.

THE LAST of the Rambagan Dutt family, at one time the most prominent in the Government service, and most conspicuous for its talents in official business, has retired. Babu Hem Chunder Dutt, late Treasurer of the Paper-Currency Office and Bullion-keeper of the Calcutta Mint, has resigned, and the Government has rewarded his service by conferring on him the title of Rai Bahadur. This distinction is well deserved. He has been succeeded at the Paper Currency Office by Babu Kally Kumar Dey, and at the Mint by Babu Baikant Nath Bose. Both belong to well-known respectable families, and are themselves excellent men.

THE INDIAN MIRROR says:

Mr. Westmacott, who has been recently transferred to Howrah, as Magistrate and Collector of that District, has, we hear, inaugurated his administration by summarily dismissing Babu Upendralal Mitter, the Government Pleader, for the heinous offence of presiding at a public meeting, held to express sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea.

Can a Magistrate-Collector dismiss a Government Pleader without sanction of Government? We should like to know whether in this case the Bengal Government has sanctioned the proceedings of the Collector.

FRIDAY, 29TH JUNE.

MR. POPE, the Principal of the Dacca College, has been appointed Inspector of Schools, Behar circle, and Mr. Garret has taken Mr. Pope's place. Mr. Elliot, the Principal of the Presidency College, we hear, shortly takes leave, and we believe Mr. Garrett will succeed him.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL received last week has the following:

We refer in another place to the political danger of such effusions as the fictitious address of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Nawab of Murshidabad, published by the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. We are exceedingly glad to observe that the *Hindu Patriot* is nobly justifying its reputation at this crisis. The *Times'* correspondent states that it has "come forward to warn its countrymen against the appeal to religious fanaticism which has been made in connection with the recent case of contempt of court." And in the number of the *Patriot*, to hand by the last mail, occurs the following very sensible word of warning, addressed to the more fiery spirits among its countrymen:

After making the extract from our columns our contemporary says:

Of these moderate and sensible remarks, we could have wished that those portions condemnatory of the "independent European" had been omitted; but whilst we, in these columns, think it our duty to draw public attention to the pernicious nonsense of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, we cannot fairly blame the *Hindu Patriot* for protesting against the violent language of the more extreme opponents of the Ilbert Bill. It should now be the part of every moderate man, and every true patriot, to do his utmost to restrain the violence on both sides, and to calm the passions that have been unhappily aroused. But the hands of the moderate men are tied by the obstinate silence of the Government. Let Lord Ripon once declare his intention of yielding, to the unanimous demand of a whole community, concessions which might justly be withheld from the clamour of a clique—and we shall soon hear no more of all this violence and uproar.

We are sorry to own that we cannot accept the concluding words of our contemporary. It would be a pity if Lord Ripon should withdraw the Bill at this stage. It would give a deadly blow to the prestige of the Government in the estimation of the people. The non-official European, who is as much interested in that prestige as the official European, ought not to contribute to its fall.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* has telegraphed the following to that paper:

"The *Hindu Patriot*, the leading native newspaper, has at last come forward to warn its countrymen against the appeal to religious fanaticism which has been made in connection with the recent case of contempt of court. While admitting that the agitation has run like wildfire from town to town district to district, and province to province, it assures the people that the High Court can have no sinister intention against their religion; and points out to them the danger of allowing themselves to be led astray by unfounded religious alarm.

"Unfortunately, the other native journals show no sign of following this sensible advice.

But most of the respectable native papers have resented the religious cry, and the Correspondent must have noticed by this time that it has sensibly abated.

THE FOLLOWING list of Englishmillionaires, who have died within the last decade is going the round of the papers:

1873.—Jan. 11,—Sir David Baxter, ironmaster, Dundee, £1,093,000.
Aug. 23—Baron Wolvertou (G. Glyn) Lombard Street £1,000,000.
Dec. 27.—Mr. T. Baring, banker, 8, Bishopsgate Within, £1, 500.000
1874.—June 13.—Mr. E. R. Langworthy, Victoria Park, Manchester, £1,200,000.
1875.—Apl. 17.—Mr. Joseph Love, Mount Beulah, Durham, £1,000,000.
1876.—Aug. 26.—Mr. James Baird, Cambusdoon, Ayrshire, £1,190,000.
1877.—June 9.—Mr. John Pemberton, Heywood, Liverpool, £1,900,000.
1878.—Oct. 26.—Mr. John Penn, The Cedras, Lee, Kent, £1,000,000.
Dec. 14.—Earl of Dysart, 84, Norfolk Street, Strand, £1,700 000.
Dec. 21.—Mr. R. Thornton, Streatham Hall, Exeter, £1,000,000.
1879.—June 21.—Mr. Crawshay, Cyfatha Castle, Glamorgan, £1,200,000.
June 28.—Baron L. N. de Rothschild, 148, Piccadilly, £2,700,000.
Dec. 27 —Mr. J. R. Mills, Kingswood Lodge, Tunbridge, £1.200,000.
1880.—March 27.—Duke of Portland, Cavendish Square, £1,5,00,000.
April 10.—Mr. J. Williams, Caerhayes Castle, Cornwall, £1,000,000.
May 1.—Mr. Thos, Wigley, Timberhurst, Lacashire, £1,300, 000.
Oct. 30.—Mr. E. Mackenzie, Fawley Court, Bucks, £1,000,000.

SATURDAY, 30TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The Government of India has decided to offer for sale 2,000 chests of Patna opium and 2450 chests of Benares opium in each month from January to March 1884, both months inclusive, also to offer for sale 1800 chests of Patna opium and 2000 chests of Benares opium in each month, from April to December 1884 both months inclusive. A formal notification to this effect will appear in the *Gazette of India* of 30th June.

WE OBSERVE that Divorce suits are becoming the fashion now-a-days in India. Has this any connection with the Ilbert Bill?

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Simla on Thursday last a few minutes past 8 P. M., lasting for about 15 seconds. The direction, as near as could be guessed, was from south-west to north-east.

IT IS stated that a girl, about 18 years of age, named Mudra Cumardevi, *alias* Sitamaeya, believed to be a daughter of the late Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepaul, has been found in Bombay under suspicious circumstances. It would appear that the girl ran away from her brother's house at Patna about five months ago with some jewels, and made her way to Bombay, where she was discovered by the Police. Pending further enquiries the girl is in Police custody.

WE LEARN from the Press Commissioner's Office that the amount of Home remittance made from 1st April to 26th June is £4,549,300, balance to be remitted to 31st March 1883 is £11,750,700.

THE SAME AUTHORITY informs us that the actual proceeds from Bengal Opium to the end of June 25th is Rs. 60,71,400, which is Rs. 4,31,400 better than the estimate. The actual receipts from the beginning of the official year to the 11th of June is Rs. 1,79,21,320, which is better than estimate by Rs. 10,01,320. The receipt of two months pass duty from Bombay opium, April and May, have been Rs. 26,92,000, which is Rs. 8000 worse than the estimate.

WE LEARN from our Krishnaggur correspondent that a public meeting of the zemindars of the district will be held on the 1st July next to consider and discuss certain questions circulated by the British Indian Association in connection with the Rent Bill. The requisition for the meeting has been signed by Babus Judoonath Roy, Rai Bahadur, Nuffurchunder Pal Chowdhry, Prosunnochunder Roy and Suratchunder Pal Chowdhry.

THERE WERE 184 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th June of which 27 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 48 from fevers, 5 from accidents, 25 from pthisis and asthma, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 39. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 10. The average of daily mortality was 26·2.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Official intelligence. British Consul from Constantinople telegraphs under date 25th. Egyptian Khedive Company has made an arrangement with the Ottoman Health Department to take pilgrims from Camaran to Jeddah after performance of quarantine at a charge of 25 shillings a head, pilgrim-ships that wait at Camaran until the quarantine enforced on their passengers is completed, have the right to re-ship their own passengers and take them to Jeddah; but not the pilgrims brought by other vessels.

A CORRESPONDENT at Srinagur thus writes to us under date the 17*th* instant:

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"A terrible conflagration occurred here this day at 11 o'clock, consuming about 60 houses to ashes, including a part of the Governor's house. The fire lasted for some hours. Fortunately no life was lost. Great efforts were made to put out the fire."

THE LAW TIMES has an appreciative notice of Babu Rajkumar Surbadhicari's Tagore Law Lectures. It thus begins :

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master ; but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point of view of a purely English lawyer. It falls into three main divisions : an exhaustive discussion of the *Sraddha*, or religious funeral rites of the Hindus, the right to perform which is the guide to ascertain the heir next entitled to succeed ; a sketch of the history of the law of inheritance among the Hindus ; and a summary of the modern statute and case law enforced by the British Government. The classification of the *Sraddha* ceremonies is very minute and thorough ; as the due performance of these rites for the spiritual benefit of deceased ancestors is an obligation inseparable from the acquisition of ancestral wealth.

The Reviewer thus concludes :

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother tongue.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London June 25.—It is believed that cholera has broken out at Damietta, nineteen deaths having occurred there during the last few days, eleven of which resulted from cholera.

25.—An influential meeting of Anglo-Indians was held at St. James' Hall to-day under the presidentship of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, at which Mr. Ilbert's Bill was severely condemned and its withdrawal advocated. Resolutions were adopted expressing disapproval of the Bill and a desire to move the British Government to take measures for its withdrawal. It was decided that Earl Kimberley should be requested to receive a deputation on the subject. A committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting.

26.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Her Majesty's Government and the Suez Canal Company were agreed on many points, but that an agreement had not yet been arrived at with regard to the extent of reduction of the tariff, or the date when it should come into operation ; and other important points were yet unsettled. The Primier promised to lay a statement before the House before the final settlement of the questions at issue. Replying to another question, the Right Honorable gentleman said that delegates from the Transvaal were coming to London ; and that, there, the British Commissioner would not go to the Transvaal. Mr O'Donnell has disagreed with his colleagues, and has seceded from the Parnellite party.

27.—The Queensland Parliament was opened yesterday by the Governor, who in his speech on the occasion said that regulations would be submitted to the House for the importation of Indian coolies into that Colony. The latest news from Egypt states that the number of deaths from cholera at Damietta has now reached 28, and that several cases have occurred at Mansurah. Many people are leaving Egypt in consequence of the outbreak.

28.—A meeting under the presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley was held yesterday at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of discussing Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill, at which many natives were present. Several Englishmen, formerly officially connected with India, strongly condemned the Bill, but the Chairman, Doctor Hunter (?) Major Bell and the natives supported it. No resolutions however were passed.

29.—The House of Lords, last night, threw out, on the third reading, the marriage with deceased wife's sister Bill by 145 votes against 140. The House of Commons, last night, assented to the introduction of a Ministerial Bill for amending the Contagious Diseases Act. Mr. Horace Davey, Q. C., and another counsel having decided against the claim of M. de Lesseps to a monopoly of the Suez Canal company to construct a second Canal, the British Shipowners are resolved to persist in urging that an English Canal should be constructed. The latest news from Egypt states that 129 deaths have occurred at Damietta within the last twenty-four hours. Cholera has also broken out at Tantah. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that several Powers had replied in a friendly spirit to Earl Granville's circular of 3rd January last containing proposals relative to the free navigation of the Suez Canal, but that no understanding had yet been arrived at.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE notifies the formal sanction of Government to the scholarships founded by the Mahomedan Community in commemoration of the presence of the Viceroy at the last anniversary of the Calcutta Madrassa.

WE OBSERVE that the Report of the Select Committee on the Agricultural Loans Bill has been presented to the Council. Will this important Bill be passed at Simla ?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Report on the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for 1882. 2. Report on the Internal Trade and Manufactures of the Punjab for 1881-82. 3. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India Vol. II. 4, Preliminary Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1882-83. 5. An account of the proceedings of a National Anthem meeting at National Club, Whitehall, London. 6. A few remarks on the various schemes for improving and extending the Port of Calcutta. By the Calcutta Correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser. 7. Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the 6 months—November 1882 to April 1883. By Henry F. Blandford. 8. Bibliothica Indica, new series, containing the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali with the Commentary of Bhoj Raja and an English translation. By Rajendralala Mitra LL.D., C.I.E. 9. The Petition of Appeal to the Viceroy of the Maiyas of Sherghad and other villages under Junaghur. 10. Messr. Golding &Co.'s catalogue of Printing Press &c. 11. List of Estate, Farm, Plantation supplies, of Messr. Golding & co. 12. *Prem Patrika* or Instruction to Ladies being addresses to women in verse and prose. By Yamini Nath Chuckerbutty. 13. *Homœopthay Procharak* or a monthly journal of Homœopathy in Bengali, vol. 1 No. 2. 14. Hahnemaun—a Homœopathic monthly journal in Bengali vol. I No. 3. 15. Nubya Bharat, a Bengali monthly, vol. 1 No. 2. 16. Report of the Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Native Inhabitants of Bombay on the Jurisdiction Bill. 17. Journal of the East India Association, vol. XIV, No. 5.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday the 3rd July at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Source of Power in the Voltaic Cell. Various Kinds of Voltaic Batteries.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 4th July at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 7th July at 3 P. M.

Subject : Iodine and its Compunds.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1883.

THE DISCUSSION ON MISS NIGHTINGALE'S PAPER.

WE keep back this week our usual article on the Rent-Bill Debate in order to make room for the discussion, which took place at the East India Association on Miss Florence Nightingale's paper, which we noticed last week. The discussion was long and interesting. A full report of it has not yet been published, but *Allen's Indian Mail* gives an abstract of it. The debate was led by Mr. Dacosta, whose speech we gave in our last. He was followed by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who spoke to the following effect :

Sir Bartle Frere, Ladies and Gentlemen, In the very few remarks I shall venture to offer on the exceedingly interesting paper to which we have been listening, I have the painful consciousness that I shall probably be on the unpopular side. For no one can have listened to the benevolent words of the noblemindedlady whose paper has been read to us, without wishing to be able to agree with her on all points. It is always pleasanter to take the side of the poorer class against the richer. It is always something of an invidious task when justice and morality compel one to defend the richer class against the encroachments of the poorer. Suppose Miss Nightingale had spoken to us this afternoon, with equal eloquence of the frightful miseries of the poor in the neighbouring street and how they are oppressed by the hard-hearted baker there, who obstinately refuses to sell his bread below the market price to the famishing wretches. Many warm hearted people might be inclined to rush of immediately and loot that baker's shop and distribute his loaves. But any man present happened to know something of the private circumstances of the baker—happened to know that he was a good hard-working citizen struggling to make both ends meet, with a large family to support, heavy rent and wages and huge rates and taxes to pay—and happened further to know that the market-price of bread is so fixed as to leave but a very slender margin of profit wherewith to meet all these demands—that man might perhaps feel himself rather a poor creature at being unable to share in the benevolent fury of the rest of the audience; but assuredly he could not honestly be an enthusiast in the work of looting the baker's shop. Now ladies and gentlemen, I fancy that a good many Anglo-Indians here this afternoon must feel very much like the man who knew all about the baker. We know something, from personal experience, of these Zemindars, who are alleged to be such attrocious oppressors, and of these Riots who are supposed to be so helpless and downtrodden. Mr. Dacosta has anticipated me in quoting the very important testimony of Sir Ashley Eden, undoubtedly the very highest authority on the point, as to the condition of the Ryots in Eastern Bengal. I have myself lived a good many years in the rural districts of Central Bengal; and as I was there as an educational officer—belonging neither to the executive service on the one side, nor to the planting or Zemindary interest on the other—I think it will be allowed that the results of my observations were likely to be at any rate impartial and unbiassed by personal considerations. I have moved about among the villages of the Hughly, Kishnaghur, Jessore, Burdwan, and Pubna districts ; and with regard to the average condition of the Bengal Ryot, in those central districts with which I am familiar, I must say I found him a very different person from the helpless miserable wretch depicted by Miss Nightingale. Of course there is poverty—where is there not ? and there are varying degrees of poverty, and of the fortitude that bravely endures hardships. But, as a rule, I found that Bengal Ryot a shrewd, good humoured fellow, fairly contented in times of prosperity, not unduly cast down in times of adversity, and above all, fully aware of all his just rights, and well able to defend them. As to abwabs and illegal cesses, I am not here to defend them in the slightest degree, nor is such defence any part of the case against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. But this I may say, I am very confident that, where any illegal cesses are now submitted to by the Ryots in Central Bengal, it is because they look upon such cesses as perfectly equitable customary additions, to a rental that would otherwise be inadequate and be liable to enhancement. And as to the remarkable list of such cesses given by Mr, Nightingale, I would remark that it reminds me of the Frenchman's description of English copyhold tenure —which was arrived at by lumping together all the quaint survivals of various ancient forms of that tenure, until it was made to appear that the English copy-holder's whole life was one succession of unpleasant feudal incidents. Turning now to the Zemindars, I would first of all call your attention to a curious historical fallacy which I believe to have grown up in regard to the position of the Zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement. We were told in the old records and histories, that they had been the farmers of the revenue" under the Muhammadan rulers of Bengal, and this description of them, though perfectly accurate, has been so far misleading, that many people have grown to think of them as mere publicans or tax gatherers. They were, it is quite true, farmers of the revenue," under a system of which the theory was that the ultimate proprietorship of the land is vested in the State. But why were they " farmers of the revenue ?"—simply because they were the men in possession ; and, for all practical purposes they were, undoubtedly, and in the fullest sense, the proprietors of the land. That they were so regarded at the time is proved beyond all dispute by the words of Lord Cornwallis, and many other authorities ; and indeed, of many of these noble houses—such as those of the Maharajas of Nuddea (or Kishnaghur), Burdwan, Nattore, Birbhum, and others—the history during the Muhammadan period is extant, and was edited by myself for the *Calcutta Review*. And the beneficial effects of the Permanent Settlement, both to the revenue and to the country, have been hardly disputed. To the revenue it was at first so beneficial, that multitudes of Zemindars were ruined under its early operation ; and it seems hardly fair that, after having for nearly a century derived so much benefit from it, we should now turn round on the Zemindar and propose what is virtually in many important points an abrogation of that settlement. But it may be said—However honestly or properly the Zemindars came by their rights under the Permanent Settlement, those rights ought to be confiscated or curtailed if it can be shown that they have been abused. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am prepared to admit that. But when I look back through the annals of Bengal during the last eighty years, I find the record of such amazing material improvement of the country by these very same much-abused Zamindars, as can hardly be surpassed in the history of the world. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, the country of Bengal was little better than one vast jungle, infested by wild beasts, with cultivation only in patches, and communications dangerous or impracticable. Whose capital is it, I ask, that has cleared and cultivated the land ?—that has dug tanks, drained marshes, erected bunds, constructed roads ?—that has, in short, not only made the country habitable, but has turned the swampy forest into a smiling rice-plain? And I find these same Zamindars always foremost in all good works whether for education, for famine-relief, or what not. I can speak feelingly here ; for when I was Principal of the Kishnaghur State College, and the Government had been unable to do full justice to that college for want of funds, the Zamindars of the Nuddea and neighbouring districts nobly came forward as one man in answer to my appeal, and provided a munificent endowment. In no country in the world are schools, charitable hospitals and dispensaries, and similar benevolent institutions more generously supported by the landowners than in Bengal ; and Sir Richard Temple's reports bear striking testimony to the magnificent efforts made by these zemindars at the time of the great famine—how they came forward with lakhs and lakhs of rupees for relief-works, for *taccavi* advances, and for other useful purposes. Altogether, I believe that the munificence of the Bengal zemindars in works of benevolence among their tenants, and their educational endowments, are a glorious monument of the public spirit of that community. Then you must remember that the burdens on the zemindars are not only very heavy in various ways, but they are, as far as the Government demand goes, absolutely inexorable. The demand of Government must be paid to the very day. That was really the origin of this Bengal Tenancy Bill, which we have come here to discuss this afternoon ; and not any agrarian complaints or grievances, as one might have imagined from this paper. (Hear, hear.) I was the editor of the *Calcutta Review* during the whole period of this controversy, and therefore followed it very carefully. I remember quite well that the proposal for new legislation was made because certain additional burdens were laid on the zemindars of Bengal—certain additional burdens which were not contemplated under the Permanent Settlement. That was about the year 1871. I refer especially to the road cess under Sir George Campbell's rule. At that time there had been some amount of discussion as to whether the Government demand upon the landowners could legally be increased under the Permanent Settlement. However that may be, it was increased ; and the understanding was that the zemindars should receive additional facilities from the Government for obtaining the necessary aid from their tenants to enable them to pay the Government, especially with regard to this additional road cess. Sir George Campbell, I believe, promised to introduce an Act to that effect. Certainly such an Act was contemplated ; and I believe that one was actually drafted with that view, by Sir Richard Temple, but I think it was put aside by reason of the dreadful famine of that period. I believe also that Sir Ashley Eden intended to take up the subject on these lines. I am not perfectly aware of the facts, but I believe I have stated them correctly ; and probably Sir Ashley Eden was only divested from carrying out legislation in this particular

direction by what I imagine to have been a kind of agitation got up more in England than amongst the ryots of Bengal. The spread of the notion that we must have everywhere the three F's, and ideas of that sort, probably diverted the Government of Sir Ashley Eden from their original intention, which was to give additional facilities to the landlords for meeting the demands of the Government—diverted them from that notion to the notion of giving the tenants fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale, and all the rest of it. The time allotted to me has now expired; but I beg to be allowed to add just a few words with reference to the Bill itself. I have studied its provisions with a great deal of interest, because it is a subject that seems to me to be one of enormous importance in an agricultural country like Bengal. The Bill, it seems to me, will have the effect of driving both zemindars and ryots into court at every turn. It will set class against class, and will take away all freedom of contract. I believe (and it is a belief based upon actual personal experience) that the ryot is as well qualified to understand his contracts and to insist on having them carried out as any one present here. (Hear, hear.) Then again, the bill pretends to give the landowner the right to choose his own tenants, by giving him a right of pre-emption; but this right can only be enforced by going into court, and the inevitable result will be an enormous amount of litigation. Once more: I should be by no means averse to a moderate measure that would tend, in an amicable way to enlarge and secure occupancy rights. But the present bill in addition to other provisions in this direction, introduces "compensation for disturbance" at an absurdly exorbitant rate—ten times the proposed enhancement of rent—which must have the effect of forcing from the Zemindar occupancy-rights, even for a bad tenant, under the penalty of a heavy and ruinous fine. Mr. Ilbert's remarks seem to me to indicate that the Government has set up a vicious and unjust principle in its general dealing with the whole question; for it is evident that he refuses to treat the zemindars as proprietors of the soil, considering them rather in the light of managers, or trustees, or limited owners. As to Miss Nightingale's proposed remedies, I can heartily agree with her in regard to one of her proposals—which I believe to indicate the true remedy for the pressure on the land—namely, that Government should direct all its energies to the encouragement of manufacturing, mining, and other industries. For that purpose, the one thing needed is for the Government to attract, by every means in its power, the importation of English capital—to give facilities for opening up the country by railways by mining concessions, and the like—and to encourage English capitalists to feel that their money and their supervision can be as securely employed in India as in England. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lethbridge was followed by Mr. A.K. Connell and Mr. H. G. Keene of N. W. P. and Sir George Campbell, whose speeches are not given in full. Lord Stanley of Alderley, we are told, "followed with a telling speech," of which the following is an abstract:

His lordship bade the Government beware of "tinkering;" and remarked that before reading Miss Nightingale's paper he had been inclined to disapprove of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and after reading that paper, he was altogether against the bill. Of the rights, it seemed to him, it might be said, "*O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint;*" and is to the Zemindars, instead of depriving them of their rights, he would like to see more ryots raised to the position of Zemindars. Even if the Permanent Settlement had not been infringed in 1869-71, as had been alleged, still it was obviously unfair to advance further in that direction, until full provision had been made for enabling the Zemindars to meet the additional burdens then thrown on them.

Mr. C. W. Arathoon followed Lord Stanley, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I rise upon this occasion to address you because I feel so strongly that this bill, if it passes into law, will be to the great detriment of India. It will be, I say, to the detriment of the ryots themselves—those for whom Miss Nightingale has so ably pleaded. The occupancy rights which are given to them will very soon pass out of their hands into those of sáukars, moneylenders, and the minor talookdars and howladars, who will then obtain all the benefits to be derived from the bill. If you give the ryots these occupancy rights, you will (so far as I understand the proposition) forbid them to contract with Zemindar for the giving up of such rights, and at the same time you allow them to sell their tenure. Now, who will get hold of that tenure? Will any gentleman here venture to say that he thinks and believes that that tenure will remain long in possession of the ryot—by the ryot I mean the actual cultivator of the soil? No, sir; I assure you, and those who have been in India will assure you, as the native Zemindars who were present at the Council in India assured the Council, that those occupancy tenures will not long belong to the ryot, but pass to the middlemen, and other persons who will have far better means of oppressing the ryot, and that the very object for which principally the Act is meant will be defeated. Now, a great deal has been said about the Zemindars not being proprietors of the land. I ask, what were they under Mahommedan rule? The very existence of such estates as Nattore, Doomraon, Durbhangah, Burdwan, Betia, and others, shows that there were Zemindars under Mahomedan rule. What were they—tax collectors? Certainly not. I defy anybody to prove that they were not more than tax collectors. They were a powerful land-owning class under the various Mahomedan Governments. And what happened afterwards? We find that the East India Company actually purchased the Zemindari rights of the 24-Pergunnahs from the Emperor of Delhi. Can we suppose that the Zemindars were mere tax collectors at that time? Surely the East India Company did not buy a mere tax-collectorship! They bought a certain property and retained it until it was again made over by the Permanent Settlement to its original possessors, the Zemindars. But to come to our own Government. Do the regulations of 1793 leave any doubt that it was then expressly declared and recognised that independent talookdars and Zemindars were the actual proprietors of the soil? See Regulation 8 of 1793; the Madras Regulation 25 of 1802; 2 of 1805; and others in Madras. Can anyone doubt that almost absolute powers were given to Zemindars? The Zemindar was at liberty to impose rents on every bigha of land within his estate. He could dispossess all persons who set up rent free grants of a date subsequent to December, 1790. Lands of absconding ryots or of those dying without leaving heirs reverted to him. He could levy any rent and assess rents at a higher rate on better qualities of land and even of produce. The ryots could not cut trees or dig tanks without the Zemindars's consent. These are some of the provisions gleaned from the regulations, and can anyone say that these provisions have been respected in the bill? I have here the words used by Lord Cornwallis in his minute of September 18, 1789. He says, "Mr. Shore has most ably and, in my opinion, most successfully in his minute, delivered in June last, argued in favour of the rights of the Zemindars to the property of the soil." And again:—"Although, however, I am not only of opinion that the Zemindars have not only the best right but from being persuaded that nothing could be so ruinous to the public interest as that the land should be retained the property of the Government, I am also convinced that, failing the claim of right of the Zemindars, it would be necessary for the public to grant a right of property in the soil to them." Now, is that not sufficient evidence, coming, as it does from the author of the Permanent Settlement himself? Surely that is clear proof that what the Government then did was to pass on the Zemindars actual proprietary rights. The opinion of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth) was also the opinion of Mr. Francis, the colleague of Warren Hastings. The same view has been expressed by no less an authority than Sir Barnes Peacock, then Chief Justice of Bengal, and by the present Chief Justice in his very painstaking and able minute. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, too, in a Judgement delivered by Lord Lyndhurst, expressed the same opinion; and has not the policy, since the annexation of Oudh, been the same, to form a landed aristocracy? Am I to be told that such estate of the late Sir Maun Singh, and such others are not proprietary estates, but that those eminent Rajahs are mere tax-collectors, like the Etmandars of Eastern Bengal, who go to the ryots and under tenants collecting rents. Nothing, sir, that I have heard has convinced me that the landed aristocracy was not created as the proprietors of the soil in the fullest sense. But even assume for one moment that the Zemindar did not have given to him full proprietary rights but simply an interest, and admittedly a large interest in the land; what right have the Indian Government now to come forward and say we will take away some of these rights. "We will not only give the tenants occupancy rights, but we will treat them as *non compos*, and not capable of judging for themselves what their true interests are, and we will make it impossible for them to contract themselves out of their rights?" It is proposed to give the ryots the right to sell their tenancy to anyone but to the Zemindar. There are often cases in which it would be highly advantageous to the ryot himself to sell his occupancy rights to the Zemindar. The Indian law reports show numberless cases in which the ryots have gained infinitely by such contracts with the Zemindars. Then, sir, as I shall not have time to touch upon all details in this paper, let me refer particularly to one point. Since 1859 the ryot has had a right of occupancy, that is to say, a right which accrues only upon the identical land held. Now, it is proposed by this bill to extend that right to all lands which a ryot may hold in a particular village, if he has had twelve years' possession of any one spot. I say that is simply iniquitous. It is based on the complaint that the Zemindar has, in some cases, shifted the ryot from one field or of land on to another, and so avoided the right of occupancy altogher. But I contend that such proceedings, were they even less exceptional than they are, constitute no case for such a thorough change as this bill proposes. Mr. Kristo Das Pal, in an able address before the Legislative Council, quoted the words of Sir George Campbell (who I see is present here, and can correct me if the report I am reading from is wrong)—in which he (Sir George Campbell) admitted that in Bengal proper the practice of shifting ryots from spot to spot was unknown; therefore that provision, I say, is not necessary. It is stated that although 90 per cent.—or at any rate a very large percentage—of these ryots have obtained rights of occupancy, they cannot enforce them. But cannot such defects in the machinery of Act X. of 1859 be cured, without resorting to new and strange principles? Why should you, because they cannot enforce their tenure upon a certain portion of the land, give them right upon the rest of it? I have dealt with that clause rather fully, because there is not time now to go through all the clauses of the bill—indeed I have not myself seen the bill. But the portion I have dealt with is obviously unjust and perhaps some other speakers will take up some others. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Bartle Frere, the Chairman, it is reported, "in an impartial summing up of the discussion, in which he dwelt on the great services to humanity that had rendered Miss Nightingale's name illustrious, and on the importance of the subject now discussed, indicated his opinion that the difficulty might best be met by strictly local legislation—as it was evident that the state of affairs in Eastern Bengal differed widely from that prevailing in Behar." Thus ended the discussion. We will notice the other speeches when they are fully reported. We are glad to observe that notwithstanding the Exeter Hall influence brought to bear on the discussion, both sides of the question were fairly represented. A friend in London, referring to the discussion, writes to us to the following effect: "I am glad to say that Miss Nightingale's paper instead of doing harm, as I had apprehended, has brought out the fact that several influential persons are opposed to the Rent Bill, and some are much irritated by the falsehoods uttered in support of the measure."

A COMMITTEE OF SAFETY OR PUBLIC SAFETY?

IT IS a common remark now-a-days,—the times are out of joint! But who is responsible for this state of things? The rampant Anglo-Saxons say, it is Lord Ripon. They aver that if Lord Ripon had not allowed the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill to be introduced, there would not have been so much angry discussion, so much bad blood, and so much irritation, crimination, and recrimination. Advocates of progress, reform, and justice say that Lord Ripon's measure is a legitimate outcome of the progressive policy of the British Government and that his Lordship is simply walking in the footsteps of his predecessors. We do not, however, hesitate to say that if the *Englishman* had not taken such a hostile attitude against the Bill, and by its daily outpourings inflamed the minds of the Europeans there would not have been so much agitation and acimony. The *Indian Daily News* had at first taken a sensible, sympathetic, and enlightened view of the question, and published one of the best articles we have ever had the pleasure of reading in its columns. We believe some of the leading members of the non-official European community were not at first opposed to the Bill. We should like to know whether Mr. Miller, late non-official member of the Vice-Regal Council, did not at first give his opinion in favour of the Bill. But when the *Englishman* began to agitate, and when a few rancorous Britishers supported our contemporary, the old anti-Black Act feeling revived, and the fire-brand has been ever since going on fanning the flame with a pertinacity, which is not only astonishing but appalling. In its last Tuesday's issue the Hare Street paper published an article, which is not only a disgrace to journalism, but is calculated to do positive harm to the State and the people. The writer thus begins:

When Mr. Justice Norman was murdered by a Mahammadan fanatic, whilst presiding as Chief Justice during the Wahabi criminal appeal, the inference as to the motive for the crime was so irresistible that the conviction became at once established in the public mind that he was assassinated by a Muhammadan, because the fate of other Muhammadans depended upon his decision.

He then goes on:

The connexion between cause and effect in the recent outrage upon the wife of the Public Prosecutor in Calcutta is no less significant. It must be remembered that this crime was prepetrated whilst the prosecution of the Bengali rioters was still pending. The Public prosecutor, in accordance with the requirements of his official duty, was engaged in pressing these charges home. At this very time, when terrorism would be considered most effectual in inducing him to mitigate the activity and zeal of his prosecution a dastardly assault was made upon his wife by one of that class of native servants, which as a general rule of all classes are the most submissive and respectful. These peculiar features of the case induce the powerful presumption, that this crime was the immediate result of superior instigation.

Since then attempts have been made to terrorise Europeans by pleasing incidents of a like nature, graduating from wanton insults in the public streets, and running up an ascending scale of domestic assault and outrage. European ladies are at the present time a peculiar object of native animosity, in consequence, possibly, of the noble and patriotic manner in which they have stood forth to express their abhorrent protest against the ignominy and degradation to which it was sought to subject them In addition to this, their natural weakness and unprotected position, afford a special provocation to a certain class of ignoble persons, exceptional, we willingly admit, even in the East, but still sufficiently numerous to be criminally mischievous. It is less dangerous for this class to war with women than with men, and in consequence they are wont eagerly to avail themselves of this chivalrous privilege upon the faintest shade of a shadow of political excuse.

Could any thing be more preposterous, more absurd, socially more mischievous, and politically more dangerous than the above. In the first place nothing is known to the public about this case beyond some dark hints in our contemporary's columns. In the second place the case is *sub-judice* and our contemporary ought not in common decency to have alluded to it at all. Far from observing silence he insinuates that the prosecution of school-boy rioters had had something to do with it, and that the presumption is that "this crime was the result of superior instigation." Is not comment of this kind upon a pending case a direct con-

tempt of court? But not content with this the writer insinuates that "the European ladies are at the present time a peculiar object of native animosity." If insinuations, suggestions and language of this kind do not tend to engender the worst feelings in the European breast, and at the same time to exasperate the native mind we do not know what will. The writer waxes eloquent and more angry as he proceeds. He says:

"What the Italian is to the Englishman, what the Hindu is to the Italian, such is the Bengalee to other Hindus," is as true a description now, as when Macaulay wrote forty-two years ago. Now, unfortunately, and we desire before all things to testify that in this matter its action has been purely unwitting, the Government has, by the policy which it has recently initiated, afforded the very political excuse which has been so hungrily longed for. The Jurisdiction Bill is universally accepted by native opinion as an authoritative declaration by the Government of a considered and intentional policy to humiliate and degrade the whole class of Europeans in India. No wonder, therefore, if gratuitous insult and indignity are deemed to be the license, of all others, which will prove most grateful to the nostrils of the gods "who lie beside the nectar," at Simla, and apparently so utterly and obstinately heedless of the wail and moan of suffering humanity in the plains.

"It matters very little if this native belief is founded upon an entire misconception, so long as it exists in fact. The like consequences will follow, and Europeans will continue to remain an object of native persecution until such time as the Government shall evidence in an unmistakable manner, by a public withdrawal of the Bill, that its policy has been entirely misapprehended. Until, however, this line of action is adopted, the natives will endeavour to gratify their own feelings of animosity, by ministering to what they believe to be the expressed wishes of Government. We know from the record of past events how powerfully at all times will the desires of the Government influence the direction of Oriental conduct in India.

"An Indian Government has only to let it be understood that it wishes a particular man to be ruined, and in twenty-four hours it will be furnished with grave charges, supported by depositions so full and circumstantial, that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic mendacity would regard them as decisive."

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"Some of our readers may have seen in India a crowd of crows pecking a sick vulture to death; no bad type of what happens in that country as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded. In an instant all the sycophants, who have lately been ready to lie for him, to forge for him, to pander for him, to poison for him, hasten to purchase the favours of his victorious enemies by accusing him."

"These pregnant words of Macaulay equally apply to a class, as to an individual. So long as the natives continue to believe that their own wishes lie in the same plane as the Government intentions, so long shall we be continually harrassed by native persecution in some form or other.

"The European mind is, however, at present fully aroused to the danger of permitting outrages of this description to spread. Should any more crimes of a like character occur, it will be necessary to call a meeting of the European residents in Calcutta, and at once proceed to appoint a committee of safety for the protection of the honour of their wives and daughters. It is to be hoped, however, now that public attention has been called in so painful a manner to the aggressive nature of the most recent form of native attempt at terrorism, that the Government will seize an early opportunity of setting at rest all future anxiety on the subject. The importance of speedy and energetic action is further evidenced by the advertisement columns of the *Indian Mirror*. In the subscription list for the Surendranath Banerjee Fund significantly appears the heading "The Uriah Bearers of Calcutta." It is not difficult to draw a logical conclusion as to whether this political agitation among bearers has been purely spontaneous, or whether it is due to the instigation of the Bengalee sedition-mongers. But, whatever its mediate or immediate cause, it is of paramount political importance in the administration of India that by a decided policy and by decisive action the mischief which has already been occasioned should as quickly as possible be undone by a public expression of determined Government repression. Unless this line of action be adopted, it is difficult to gauge the possible extent of political mischief which may ensue."

We cannot believe that the *Englishman* represents the general feeling of the European community on the subject. We are glad to observe that the *Indian Daily News* not only repudiates but reproves its Hare Street brother. It says:

We do more than condemn this folly, we emphatically protest against it in the name of common fairness and common sense.

If the *Englishman* calls upon the European community to appoint a Committee of Safety, we in the name of the people, of the State, and of our Sovereign call upon the Government to consider whether such language as we have quoted from the columns of that journal is compatible with public safety. If a leading English paper lends itself in such an outrageous manner to the propagation of political libels and stirs up rancour and violence in the most powerful section of the Indian community, how can the Queen's Government be carried on in India with safety? The Ilbert Bill controversy is nothing, the contempt case agitation is nothing, compared with the open war declared against the Natives, and the direct appeal made to the European community to supplant the lawful authority of the constituted Government by the establishment of a Committee of Safety. Lord Ripon has certainly a delicate and difficult task before him, but His Lordship cannot shut his eyes to the turn things are taking. The cry that the honor of the wives and daughters of Europeans in India is in danger is worse than the cry of a certain section of the Native Press that the religion of the Hindus was in danger in connection with the contempt case. Either the *Englishman* should be called upon to prove the truth of its cry or to retract what it has written. If it goes on in the present style, or in its present temper, it will simply call forth thunders from a clear sky.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* a magnificent paper on the Jurisdiction Bill. It is entitled, "Native Indian Judges: Mr. Ilbert's Bill." It is remarkably lucid, logical, dispassionate, and thoroughly judicial in its tone. It is in fact the best paper written on the subject. Sir Arthur Hobhouse makes Lord Salisbury's speech at Birmingham the text of his article, but he indirectly answers the sophisms of Sir James Stephen. Sir Arthur does not discuss the question on the narrow ground of the Bill, but on the broad principle on which it is based. As he says, "though the measure is small, it rests on the broadest and deepest principles of policy." And Sir Arthur takes a broad view of the whole question:

My wish is to take a wider range than is afforded by a mere criticism on the pending measure and its assailants; and to show that from the time when our position as Rulers of India became thoroughly realized to the minds of Indian statesmen, they have had the two theories of government well in view; that men of great eminence have insisted on the nobler and more generous principle of government for the welfare of Indians; that the English Parliament has always recognized that principle as its guide; that important step have been taken in pursuance of it; and that the wisdom of those steps has hitherto been justified by experience. I am fully aware that an opponent will reply that of course he desires the welfare of the Indians, but that their welfare depends on the maintenance of our supremacy. That, however, is only another mode of stating the essential difference between the two schools of statesmen. Those who put our supremacy in the foreground would not admit that it is for the welfare of the Indians to attain such mental and political stature as would enable them to manage their own affairs. Moreover, the statesmen of what I call the more generous school have their retort even on the lower ground. Their contention is that nothing will bring our rule to a brief and disastrous end so certainly as persistence in excluding the Natives from mental and political growth; and that nothing is so likely to secure for our rule a long duration—and when the inevitable change comes, an euthanasia—as a hearty endeavour to give them the best training we can.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse calmly examines the gradual development of the progressive policy of the Government of India from the days of Sir Thomas Munro to the present time. We wish we could quote *in extenso* the extracts cited, but we have not space for them. Sir Arthur then reviews the history of the Civil Jurisdiction Bill of 1836. He says;

Before the year 1836, the jurisdiction of provincial courts over British subjects in matters of property and of civil litigation was very imperfect. In that year the Government of India resolved to give complete jurisdiction in civil matters to the ordinary courts in the Mofussil—that is to say, throughout all India, except the three towns of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. The change was convenient for everybody—indeed was essential for the due administration of justice; but the non-official English resented it furiously, because it deprived them of a distinctive privilege. An excited meeting was held at Calcutta, at which utter ruin was predicted to the English race in India, to our Indian dominion, and with it to the trade of Great Britain. One of the speakers drew the following picture:—

"I have seen at a Hindu festival, a naked dishevelled figure, his face painted with grotesque colours, and his long hair besmeared with dirt and ashes. His tongue was pierced with an iron bar, and his breast was scorched by the fire from the burning altar which rested on his stomach. This revolting figure, covered with ashes, dirt, and bleeding voluntary wounds, may the next moment ascend the Sudder Bench, and in a suit between a Hindu and an Englishman, think it an act of sanctity to decide against law in favour of a professor of the true faith."

I pause here a moment to show how absurdity repeats itself when panic, terror, and rage have displaced common sense. Among other rubbish telegraphed over for consumption in England by the correspondent of the *Times*, who is a heated partisan against Lord Ripon's measure, is the speech of one Mr. Branson, a member of the Calcutta bar:—

"He would conclude by picturing the scene in court in some remote district, where a zemindar, having a grudge against a planter, might, during the planter's absence in Calcutta, trump up a charge against his wife, and drag her into court before the Native Magistrate, armed with the powers which the Bill would confer. What would be the result if the husband returned and entered the court while the case was proceeding? He feared bloodshed."

The imagery of 1836 may be a little coarser than that of 1883, but the spirit is the same. The imaginary fakir becoming a Sudder Judge is not more absurd than the imaginary zemindar, and the imaginary planter. It is at least as easy to trump up civil charges as criminal charges. For nearly fifty years the zemindar has had his opportunity of trumping up civil charges against Europeans before a Native Judge; but we have not heard of his doing it. The annoyance to a European of attendance before a Native Judge, must be nearly the same whether the charge be non-payment of wages or beating a servant. For nearly fifty years he as submitted to attend in the former case. Why should he shed somebody's blood in the latter case? It seems not to occur to this passionate gentleman, or to others who use the same style of argument, that the whole fabric of trumped-up charges rests on the assumption that the Native Criminal Judge will be an idiot, or one dominated by hostility to Europeans. No such defect has been found among Native Civil Judges, who are drawn when young from a very wide area. They are found to be on the whole as fair, as acute in detecting frauds, as averse to trumped up charges, as their European colleagues. Much more certainly will that be the case with the Native Criminal Judge; for he will be a picked man, accustomed for years to work with Europeans, and at least their equal in ability.

Sir Arthur then goes on:

Since the great reform of 1833, what has been done to raise the level of mental and political power among the Natives in the three great kindred departments of action that I have mentioned? For their general education much has been done. As to free speech, there have been oscillations of policy, but at present the Indian press is free enough. But in the matter of employment, change, though constantly contemplated, and from time to time attempted by Indian statesmen, has been very slow in coming.

Sir Arthur Hobhouse thus categorically answers Lord Salisbury:

"A great and vital question has been raised." No, the great and vital question is the training and employment of Natives, which was decided by Parliament in principle fifty years ago, and has ever since been calling for one change or another.

"The measure has been adopted for the sake of sentiments and theories." No, it is part of a far-seeing policy insisted on by Ministries, Parliaments, and the most experienced statesmen. It is dictated by circumstances and favoured by experience. The sentiments and the theories are all on the side of those who cling to a useless and injurious restriction because it is a badge of conquest and privilege.

"The question is whether Englishmen shall or shall not be placed at the mercy of Native Judges." No, the question is whether a Magistrate of proved ability shall, merely because he is of pure Indian blood, be declared incapable of exercising a limited jurisdiction, not only over Englishmen, but over a large class of persons with some English blood in their veins: a jurisdiction which the Magistrate's own subordinates may exercise if they have the requisite drops of blood.

"What would your feelings be if you were in some distant and thinly populated land, far from all English succour, and your life and honour were exposed to the decision of some tribunal consisting of a coloured man?" Where, then, are these thinly populated lands, far from all English succour, and which are to be presided over by a Native civil servant? Lord Ripon will have to send a Commission of Inquiry to find them. How is life exposed to the decision of a tribunal which can, at the utmost, imprison for one year? What evidence is there that coloured men worthy to be judges are less careful of honour than uncoloured men? A coloured man who showed himself regardless of people's honour would soon find himself corrected by the High Court; and Lord Salisbury should remember that no one of the privileged class is so far from English succour but that he has an appeal to the High Court. And what amount of colour is enough to excite mistrust? Could the present Advocate-General of Calcutta be trusted with criminal jurisdiction? I myself, were I accused of a crime, would trust him entirely. But I believe he is an Armenian, and not a European British subject. Is the son of an English father and Hindoo mother too coloured to be a judge? Or is the son of that half-caste son by a Hindoo mother too coloured? If so, they are both European British subjects, and the law of 1872, as tested by colour, stands condemned.

As for the analogy of ex territorial jurisdictions in Turkey and the like, it does not apply. The Turkish courts refused to administer justice to Christians, and would not receive their evidence. The punishments inflicted under Turkish or Chinese law are very cruel and abhorrent to us. But the Native Civil Servant who is a judge will administer the same laws by the same methods as the European Civil Servant who is a judge.

As for the prophesies of the flight of capital and the ruin of trade, they date from the Black Act, and have been falsified too often to impress the mind much even when repeated by Lord Salisbury.

Sir Arthur thus concludes:

Then shall we abandon the noble principles of Government which have animated our statesmen for more that half a century? I am only too well aware of the recrudescence of the doctrine of force, and the doctrine than mankind are mostly fools who require the strong and wise Ruler to break their heads if they do not conduct themselves as he thinks proper. I am aware what charm such doctrines have for those who are pleased to identify themselves with the strong and wise Ruler, and their weaker neighbours with the fools. We have seen lately, with reference to our invasion of Afghanistan, the naked assertion of principles over which even Napoleon Bonaparte, while he acted on them, thought it best to throw a decent veil of fine sentiment—that there is one moral law for men acting in their private affairs, and another for the same men acting in their national affairs. Never since the days of the Melian Conference has it been more boldly asserted that in dealing with their neighbours nations have only their own interests to consider. And now we are told—not by Lord Salisbury I am glad to say—as a weighty argument against Lord Ripon's measure, that we hold India by conquest, and that if we do not govern in the spirit ot conquerors, and by open straightforward assertions of our superiority, we are shifting the foundations on which our Government rests. I cannot discuss these matters at the end of a paper already too long. I will only say that I consider such principles of government to be shallow, short-sighted, and dangerous, and I for one disclaim them as earnestly, though I cannot do so as eloquently, as Macaulay disclaimed them in 1833 and in 1853.

If Sir Arthur Hobhouse's article will not convince the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill of its justice and good policy, nothing we fear will convince them.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON, in reviewing the Financial Commissioner's Report on the Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year 1881-82, makes an important declaration of policy. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would wish to draw the attention of the Revenue officers of the province to certain important questions which are connected with measures in contemplation, and are illustrated more and more by facts mentioned in the Report under consideration. These are—"1st the question of suspension of land revenue; 2ndly, the improvement of the subordinate revenue establishment; 3rdly, the policy of developing works which may serve as preventives against famine; and 4thly, the desirability of making loans for purposes of agricultural improvement." We will notice briefly these important points *seriatim*. As regards the question of suspension of land revenue, Sir Charles Aitchison points out that the necessity of this measure is forcibly illustrated by what has occurred in Gurgaon. In that District though "a large number of estates have admittedly broken down under the combined influence of bad seasons, enhanced assessments, rigid revenue collections, and sickness and mortality among men and cattle, a sum of 17,000 only was suspended in 1881-82 out of a revenue of Rs. 12,29,000. The significance of this confession cannot be exaggerated. What occurred in Gurgaon in 1881-82 was nothing unusual. It had been going on in Jhansi and the Deccan for many many years past, till the landowners in those unfortunate provinces broke down completely under the combined influence of bad seasons, enhanced, assessments, and rigid revenue collections. And then our benevolent Government came forward to relieve the hopelessly embarrassed landholders of Jhansi and the Deccan by confiscating the property of the money-lenders. Our rulers saw nothing wrong in committing robbery by legislation for the relief of those whom their revenue system had ruined. The Government of India has not taken up the question of remission and suspension of the land revenue a day too soon. But the system which it has laid down will not do much practical good, as we pointed out in reviewing the Supreme Government's Resolution on the subject. In secure areas—that is to say in estates of 50 per. cent. and upwards of the cultivated area secured by irrigation—neither suspension or remission will ordinarily be allowed. For insecure areas, namely, estates which have less than 50 per cent. of the area secured, the local Governments have been requested to draw up a scale of suspension, the Supreme Government holding that remissions will depend on the character of subsequent crops. A system of mere suspension, it is superfluous to say, will not meet the necessities of the case when the loss of crop is serious. In such cases remissions should be granted if the Government really desires to promote the welfare of the people. When the loss comes up to or exceeds ½ of a full crop, remission is absolutely necessary to prevent both the zemindar and the ryot being thrown into the clutches of the money-lender. It must, however be admitted that even a system of *timely* suspensions, if judiciously worked, will give some relief to the agricultural classes. For fluctuating areas, or in other words, those tracts in which the area under cultivation is a very inconstant and varying quantity, the Government of India has rightly directed that the assessment of estates under this class shall be annual, the revenue of the land cultivated in each year being collected, and that of the uncultivated land being remitted. It is needless to state that every thing will depend on the manner in which the system of annual assessment is worked in practice.

And this naturally brings us to the second of the points to which Sir Charles Aitchison has drawn the attention of the Punjab Revenue officers—the improvement of the subordinate revenue establishment. To work satisfactorily the system of fluctuating assessment, it is absolutely necessary to completely remodel the staff of tahsildars, naib tahsildars, kanungoes and patwaris in Northern India, more particularly in the Punjab, which contains extensive tracts in which the area under cultivation is a very inconstant and varying quantity. The Famine Commission drew the attention of Government to the importance of conferring the tahsildarships which are coveted appointments, upon a better class of men. They justly remarked that "upon the integrity, zeal and ability of the tahsildar very greatly depend the satisfactory administration of the tahsil, the proper carrying out of the details of Government, the protection of the people from hardship and oppression, the detection of abuses, and the general well-being of the community." Every sensible and right-thinking person will agree with the Commission that such an official cannot be too carefully selected. They wrote: "A regulation has recently been drawn up in Bombay under which any one who has passed the examination for the B. A. degree may enter his name as a candidate for a mamlatdar's (tahsildar's) appointment. He is then posted as second 'karkun' or clerk to a taluk (tahsil) and learns his work therefore a year, after which he is entitled to be promoted on the first vacancy to be head 'karkun.' After serving in this capacity for six months, passing a higher departmental examination, and obtaining a certificate of good conduct and capacity, he is entitled to a mamlatdar's appointment when a vacancy occurs. Promotion by seniority from the ranks of the Subordinate Service does not con tend to the grade of second 'karkun.' The system thus laid down has only just been introduced, and is still in the experimental stage; but we think that with some modifications it might be applied to all provinces with advantage. Candidates thus selected might be "appointed to such a post under a tahsildar as, while not too important to be filled up by a person without official experience, should not yet be of so low a grade as to be unsuitable to the attainments and position of the aspirant to office; and a preference among candidates for various grades of office should be given to those who give proof of higher educational qualifications by passing appropriate examinations." It is a pity that no action has yet been taken upon this sensible recommendation. Sir Charles Aitchison has already rendered an important service to the province under his control by applying the principle of competition to Extra Assistant Commissionerships. We earnestly hope that he will take up the question of conferring the tahsildarships and the naib tahsildarships upon a better class of men. And as regards patwaris and kanungos, the less we speak of their honesty and efficiency, the better. The successful working of the system of the suspension and remission of land revenue laid down in the Revenue and Agricultural Department's Resolution of the 12th October would, we repeat, be impossible without a re-modelling of the entire subordinate revenue staff of Northern India.

As regards the policy of developing works which may serve as preventatives against famine, it is enough to say that its carrying is simply a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. There can be no doubt that borrowed money must not be invested in anti-famine works, which cannot be expected to prove remunerative. Such works should be constructed with the surplus of ordinary revenue. One-half of the so-called famine insurance fund has been set apart for the construction of works which may serve as preventives against famine. As to the desirability of making loans for the purpose of agricultural improvement, there cannot possibly be any difference of opinion. The Land Improvement Act of 1871 has turned out a complete failure. The Famine Commissioners, in writing on this subject, observed:—"The evidence we have received regarding the working of the Act renders it unquestionable that it has failed to realise the intention of promoting improvements, and that there is a very general reluctance to make use of its provisions. The sums which had been advanced under the Act are extremely small and bear no proportion whatever to the need which the country has of capital to carry out material improvements." It is universally admitted that the Act is a failure and that both the Act and the rules under it require simplification. When this Act was passed, the Government of Lord Mayo hoped that it would be largely made use of and that the benefit to the country from it would be very great. But this hope has not been realized. The total advances under the Act for the whole of India do not come up to more than five lakhs at the outside during the year, which is a mere drop in the ocean. A Bill has already been introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to amend the Land Improvement Act of 1871. We discussed the whole

question so fully in a recent issue in connection with that Bill that we need not enter upon it again in this place.

MR. SINNETTS PROPOSAL.

MR. A. P. Sinnett, late Editor of the *Pioneer*, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he proposes a remedy for the present state of public feeling in India. Before prescribing his remedy Mr. Sinnett, like a sensible man, of course first diagnoses the disease. The present trouble, he thinks, has arisen from action and re-action of three causes. He writes :—"The Jurisdiction Bill would not have given rise to the painful excitement we have witnessed, but for the general impression created, by the whole course of Lord Ripon's local self-government policy; that policy on the other hand, would have quietly progressed towards very promising results, if it had not been thrown back by the recent agitation; and, finally the wretched incident in the Calcutta High Court would hardly have assumed the unfortunate importance it actually wears, but for the independent circumstances by which it happened to be surrounded. Just as the coincided effects of tide, rain, and wind will sometimes produce disastrous floods, when each of the three influences would have been harmless by itself, we now have to face a period of grievous political agitation in India, by reason of an ill-omened confluence of three public difficulties. The practical question whether the tumult of feeling thus engendered will operate to undo the good preliminary work of Lord Ripon's earlier self-government policy, or whether it may be possible merely to undo the grievous mistake into which he has been recently led, leaving the earlier work to develope at leisure? It seems to me that if the final difficulty, the contempt of Court case, is properly made use of, it may help us to a solution of the whole entanglement." The remedy which Mr. Sinnett, accordingly, proposes is, the liberation of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and the introduction of a Bill which should bring the doctrine of contempt of Court into harmony with modern sentiment in respect to liberty of the Press. "With such a companion order as that I suggest," observes Mr. Sinnett, "the Secretary of State might safely direct the surrender of the Jurisdiction Bill as a frank submission to a prejudice on the part of Europeans in India, which however exaggerated and unreasonable, has shown itself too tenacious to be flouted just yet for the mere sake of administrative symmetry. The Secretary of State by taking on his own shoulders a little responsibility that will not hurt him, can easily save the dignity of the Viceroy in regard to that surrender which in some way or other has now become inevitable and which, managed cleverly, need not leave very enduring traces on the face of Indian affairs."

Such is Mr. Sinnett's proposal. He would drop the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill to conciliate European opinion and he would deal with the contempt of Court affair in such a way as to conciliate native opinion. We must, however, plainly tell Mr. Sinnett that the abandonment of Mr. Ilbert's Bill will produce among the Native community a state of feeling, which will not be assuaged by the nostrum he proposes. Well has Mr. Allan Hume in his remarkable letter in the London *Daily News* remarked that Mr. Ilbert's Bill has been made by the Natives a test case. He says :—"At the outset, the Natives did not take any lively interest in the matter; they approved it, and were grateful for this as for all the other steps taken by Lord Ripon towards the improvement of their political status, but they did not consider this particular measure of any special importance, and held that there were many other reforms which might preferably, in their interests, have been first undertaken. Now, however, the Bill has been made, as it were, a test case; now that the issue has become, does England intend to insist on justice to 200 millions of Indians, or will she allow herself to be bullied out of what (whether very necessary or not) is clearly simple justice by an insignificant coterie of, at the outside, 5,000 Englishmen, and that although the wisest and soberest minded Englishmen out here are in favour of the measure, without doubt the Natives will be bitterly disheartened, and disappointed if it be withdrawn. To them it will mean a great deal more than the abandonment of this particular measure. It will signify a public disavowal of the long professed (but never till Lord Ripon's time truly-acted-up-to) policy of equal rights, without distinction of race or creed and will involve in their eyes the formal abrogation of India's Magna Charta, the Queen's famous Proclamation on the assumption of the Government of the country by the crown." We need hardly say that in the passage just quoted Mr. Allan Hume has most accurately described the real feeling of our countrymen in regard to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. It is now quite superfluous to discuss whether or no any Native interest demanded the measure, and whether or no there was any administrative necessity for it. The abandonment of the Bill, after all that has taken place, means in the eyes of our countrymen the formal abrogation of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which is regarded by our countrymen as their Magna Charta. Mr. Sinnett is too sensible a man not to see that the "difficulty in the way of throwing the Bill right overboard lies in the fear that the *prestige* of the Government may then be lowered, and that though the country at large never demanded the Bill, the public sense of justice may be dangerously outraged by the withdrawal of what claimed to be a measure of justice at the bidding of a domineering prejudice." But while recognising all this and admitting in plain terms that the abandonment of the measure would place the Government in a humiliating position, Mr. Sinnett, strange to say, holds that the measure must be greatly modified or dropped altogether; and he considers this step inevitable. We are entirely at a loss to understand how the surrender of Mr. Ilbert's Bill is inevitable. The measure has been brought forward after long and mature deliberation and that its principle is sound and righteous cannot be denied by even Lord Ripon's bitterest foes.

The position which Mr. Sinnett takes up regarding the contempt of court case is in the main unassailable. He says :—"Certainly the article written by the unfortunate Bengali journalist was technically indefensible, but this was merely due to the fact that the writer was unskilled in the art of public criticism—an art which few of his countrymen have yet acquired. True, he criticised the action of the Judge in the idol case on a misconception of the fact; but newspaper articles are written in all parts of the world every day on misconceptions of the fact, He found fault with a public man who was not to blame, and dozens of English gentlemen do the same thing in the London Press every day. He has been put in prison because he ran his head against an ugly remnant of medæval real customs —the right of Judges who consider themselves aggrieved by a public writer to revenge themselves on him at their own discretion. This is a right accorded to no other public official, one which is clearly out of harmony with the tendency of modern thought and which legislation must ultimately abolish. There is nothing so contemptible about Courts of Justices constantly as they are, and grievously imperfect as they are in many respects, as their nervousness about contempt." Again :—"It does not matter whether such writers may be wise or foolish, clever or clumsy in manipulating their weapons; the supreme doctrine of modern political civilisation is that men shall have liberty of speech about public affairs, and it is childish to contend, as the contempt of court doctrine practically contends, that this right must only be exercised within the limits of perfect discretion. What can more deeply wound all delicate perception of justice than the spectacle of Judge Norris sending a respectable man of letters to prison as a malefactor for writing an article in a newspaper on a public matter in a hasty way, which happened to ruffle the Judge's sense of the respect due to himself? It is monstrous that he should have had the power to do this; it is disgusting that he should have exercised it." Well said. Mr. Sinnett's proposal for the liberation of the Editor of the *Bengalee* cannot be carried out; but it is high time that effect should be given to his other suggestion—namely, that a Bill be introduced to define the law relating to contempt of court and to bring it into harmony with modern sentiment in respect to liberty of the Press. This is a most reasonable suggestion which will receive the support of all sensible and right-thinking persons; and we earnestly recommend it to Mr. Ilbert's favourable consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FUEL AND FODDER RESERVES.

THE Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department has recently recorded a Resolution on the subject which heads this article. The importance of establishing fuel and fodder reserves in a country like India where more than three-fourths of the population depend upon land for the means of subsistence cannot be exaggerated. The Inspector-General of Forests, in his Administration Report for 1880-81, wrote: "Generally speaking, the establishment of fodder and fuel reserves is of the utmost importance in the dry districts of the North-Western, Central and Southern India, and the subject cannot be pressed too strongly upon the attention of Local Governments, whose duty it is to prevent or reduce the mortality of cattle during years of famine, apart from the fact that the increase in the supply of fuel must ultimately restore manure to its legitimate use, instead of its being burned, as at present, over large stretches of the country." In discussing the question of agricultural reform we have over and over again pointed out in these columns that it is idle to expect the Indian ryot to manure his fields, so long as he is under the necessity of burning the leaves of his trees and his cow-dung for cooking his food. He cannot afford to buy firewood for fuel. A cheap and abundant supply of firewood may, however, gradually lead to the utilization of animal manure for agriculture. Again in a year of drought the cattle suffer severely from scarcity of fodder. The Revenue Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1877-78, the year of the famine in those Provinces, contains the following passage: "There were, as might have been expected in a year of drought, few outbreaks of any specific disease among cattle during the year. But they suffered from the scarcity of fodder consequent on the drought, and the loss of valuable farming stock during 1877-78 must in many districts have been enormous. When all hope of rain had been abandoned in September, cattle were sold and slaughtered for the mere value of the hides. No attempt has been made to compute the number of animals that perished or were consigned to the shambles." The settlement officer of Gurgaon says in a Note written by him :—"Before the famine of 1877-78, it was estimated that there were in the district nearly 140,000 plough cattle. At the very lowest estimate 40,000 of these must have disappeared in that year, and the years that followed." These figures speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation would. The failure of the monsoon rains causes failure of all fodder, and as a necessary consequence cattle perish in enormous numbers. Even in ordinary years the condition of the cattle in the Upper Provinces during the hot weather is miserable in the extreme. Mr. Crooke, the able Manager of the Awa Estate under the Court of Wards—the largest zemindari estate in the North-Western Provinces, observes :—"Numbers [of cattle] die every year of sheer starvation, and numbers from diseases induced by indigestible fodder. Last year (1880) nearly every acacia tree in this part of the country was stripped for fodder, and I have even seen the people chopping up green branches an inch thick, and feeding cattle on them for the sake of the scanty sap and bark. The state of things which I have described above is that of ordinary years, and the want of fodder is, of course, greatly aggravated in years of famine." As a matter of fact, the failure of grass produces effects almost as calamitous as scarcity of food-grains used by men.

In order to remedy the lamentable state of things described above, the Famine Commission recommended the Government of India to promote the formation of village forests by the assignment of small forests to the use and management of village communities. The Commission wrote :—"We have evidence from

all parts of India that the mischievous practice of indefinite trespass on the public forests has sprung up from short-sighted eagerness for immediate profit and ignorance of the conditions under which alone the production of forests is possible; and the public interest evidently requires that any reasonable privilege of this kind, which it would be harsh to abolish, should be enjoyed only within defined limits and under salutary rules. Village communities may thus be brought to avail themselves of forest produce in a manner consistent with its reproduction, and not with a license recklessly destructive of the public property, and we think it probable that some of the least productive tracts now under the plough might be managed with greater benefit to the community as protected forest for village uses than as arable land." The Government of India has accepted the views of the Famine Commission. It has desired the local authorities to ascertain how far the cattle need protection, and the extent of land, whether the property of Government or purchasable from land-owners at a reasonable price, which can be made available for Fuel and Fodder Reserves. District officers are also directed to enquire how land can be most advantageously secured for the required purposes in districts where a sufficient quantity of Government land is not available, how far the landholders themselves or Local Boards will be able to cooperate with the Government in this matter, and at what cost suitable areas can be procured. Much will depend upon the result of these enquiries. The Agricultural Department will ascertain, in consultation with the Forest Department, what are the best means of bringing waste lands into a condition in which they can most economically provide a supply of fodder in a year of drought, and in what way they can in ordinary years be most profitably employed. The same Department will also enquire whether any system of stacking hay or storing fodder can be established, or whether it may not be useful to close grazing reserves for a portion of the year, especially when other fodder, such as the stubble of newly reaped crops, is available. The actual management of the lands set apart for the supply of fodder and fuel will be placed in the hands of Forest officers; but the general control and administration of the measures described in the Resolution under notice will be in the hands of the local officers. As an experimental measure, an officer of the Forest Department will at first be attched as assistant to the Commissioner in one or two divisions in each province in which grazing lands are disappearing at a rapid rate and in which protection is most required.

So far so good. But the Resolution under notice contains a distinct expression of the opinion of the Government of India that little real good can be effected unless the reserves are brought under the control of Government and systematically protected against the invasion of goats and cattle, and fire. "It appears to be a matter susceptible of proof," says the Resolution, "that a protected area will, besides giving security in a year of drought, afford over a certain number of years a considerably larger amount of fodder than an unprotected area of equal extent. It seems probable that the difference is sufficiently great to admit of a hope that Fuel and Fodder Reserves can, in a large number of instances, be made financially successful." The Supreme Government admits that objection will be brought forward to the occupation of grazing lands on the score of the inconvenience suffered by the adjacent populatfon in being deprived of their cattle pasture; but it makes light of the matter. The Resolution observes:—"The occupation is only temporary. The inconvenience which is temporarily occasioned to the agricultural population is due to their own action in diminishing the efficiency of their grazing lands by an improper use of them. The Government proposes to do no more than restore, and, if possible, to increase the efficiency which has been lost. The measure contemplated will, it is believed, result in a future supply of fodder which will be far larger and far more certain than that of which the owners of the cattle have been deprived." True; but how are the people to feed their cattle in the meantime? The hope of an abundant supply of fodder in the future will not at present prevent the cattle from dying of starvation. The Government might as well tell the people having tracts liable to drought that if they starve in ordinary years, they should have plenty to eat in famine times.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 23.

WE HAVE again had a shooting case in which the aggressor was a European official and his victim a native. On Thursday last, a case came up before the appellate side of the High Court on a petition from Government, calling for proceedings in a case of shooting tried before the Magistrate of Ratnaghery. The decision of the High Court has been held to be so glaringly unfair that it has become a subject of common talk and comment among all classes of our mixed community. It appears that a Mr. Hewett, described to be Assistant Superintendent of Ratnaghery, was charged with causing hurt on the 18th April last, to his peon by discharging a loaded gun at him. The Magistrate, instead of putting the offender on his trial for attempted murder, allowed the case to be compromised on Mr. Hewett paying the peon Rs. 200. Government thought, and thought rightly, that the ends of justice were not met by the action of the Magistrate, that in fact the Magistrate was entirely wrong in sanctioning the compromise, and that it was desirable on all accounts to put Mr. Hewett upon his trial. The matter came for hearing before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. L. H. Bayley, and Mr. Justice Pinbey. It was very ably argued on behalf of Government by the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, who shewed that Mr. Hewett went into his tent and deliberately took out a loaded gun and fired at the peon. It appeared in course of evidence that Mr. Hewett inquired of his peon where his stick was. The peon replied that his stick had come on with the kit. Upon this Mr. Hewett got angry, and asked him to look for it. The peon went out grumbling, saying 'the stick came on with the butler and the Saheb is angry with me.' As he continued grumbling Mr. Hewett got up from his place, and called him a *sooar* (pig). The peon said 'dont abuse me' and stood firm. Mr. Hewett thereupon came close by and shoved the peon. The peon took Mr. Hewett under the shoulders, threw him down and fell on top of him. Meanwhile the butler came out, laid hold of the peon's arm and pulled him off. Mr. Hewett sometime after, ordered the peon's clothes to be burnt, and then took out his gun and fired at him. The Hon. Rao Saheb showed that this was a case of attempted murder from the fact of Mr. Hewett taking time to direct the burning of the sepoy's clothes and taking out deliberately a gun from his room and firing at the man. And what do you think the Judges replied to this? Mr. Justice Pinbey said, 'impossible, impossible.' The Acting Chief Justice remarked "oh, impossible.' There was no grievous hurt because 17 days after the sepoy went to the District Magistrate's Court and presented a petition in person stating that he wanted to compound the case. Their Lordships thought that no jury in the world would convict Mr. Hewett, if he had been committed to trial on such evidence as this, that the conduct of the Magistrate was not irregular. On the contrary (so thought their Lordships), he would have been extremely wrong, had he (the Magistrate) not exercised the discretion given him under the Code. The petition of Government was accordingly ordered to be dismissed.

I have thus tried to put before you the most salient facts of the case and the principal points embraced in the decision of the Court. The general impression among all classes who have given the least thought to the merits of the case is that there has been a flagrant miscarriage of justice, that under other Judges who had greater experience of such cases, such as Sir Charles Sargeant and Mr. Melville, this failure of justice would not have taken place. If Mr. Hewett had been placed upon his trial, and if he had come out of that trial successfully, his innocence would have been beyond question. But what is the inference which the public is led to form from the refusal of the High Court to put Mr. Hewett to trial, and from the approval of the course taken by the Magistrate to dismiss the case and allow the compromise to be carried out? Why, the inference is just this, That in case you shoot a man, all you have to do to escape from the consequences of your rashness and folly is to pay him some hundreds of rupees and be done with the whole affair. If such a doctrine as this persuades the community, it is hard to say what incalculable mischief it is not likely to do. A European official is allowed to carry about him guns, pistols, revolvers, and other deadly weapons and roam about the country. He can beat, he can ill-treat, he can abuse his servant, because the servant happens to grumble at the conduct of his master. For grumbling he is to be called a '*sooar*.' Now a 'sooar' is an epithet of abuse with which no Mahomedan would put up for a single moment. It is an instant signal for blows. Mr. Hewett had a good taste of this, for both he and his servant had a hard hand-to-hand fight, and finding that he could not come successfully out of it, Mr. Hewett burnt with revenge, and had at least recourse to the loaded gun. It was urged by the Acting Chief Justice in favor of the accused that Mr. Hewett had by him 'more deadly weapons' than a gun, but he did not use them, which shows that he had no intention to kill the servant. Is this a fair argument to be advanced by a Judge? It was enough that he took the double barrelled gun and fired it. The fact that there was more power in the gun than would suffice for the bullet already discharged showed that Mr. Hewett attempted to do the servant grievous hurt. As the *Bombay Gazette* in its admirable leader of Saturday last, so well puts it that "that argument might possibly have weighed with a jury, if urged by an advocate. But it cannot be accepted as an excuse for using fire-arms, that the man who shoots another might have stabbed him instead." It is to be hoped that the local Government will not rest here but will have the decision of the High Court challenged before a full Court.

The Maiyas of Junaghur left Ahmedabad on the 15th instant for Simla, where they propose to hand in person their appeal to the Viceroy in Council. It is to be hoped that at Simla they will meet with a fair hearing. They have been fighting an unequal fight; against them are arrayed powerful interests, and nothing but the strength of these interests has resulted in a decision so contrary to the weight of facts and evidence. It is fortunate that the Government of India have not yet passed any authoritative decision on the papers, but it is stated that a demi-official communication has been made to the Government of Bombay strongly disapproving of their action. I trust the Government of India will go impartially and sift closely into the merits of this case. It is not the adverse decision of the Bombay Government in the Maiyas' case that the people of Kathiawar fear so much as the deep sense of wrong done thereby to a class of landholders, because they would not easily submit to their rights being trampled upon by a powerful Native Chief, who happens to have the ear of the authorities at the head-quarters. Junaghur is one of the worst governed Native States of Kutthiawar at the present moment. The Nawab is a youth that sadly wants administrative experience. He is surrounded by Durbaris who may have done well fifty years ago but who are utterly unsuited for their work in these days. The best thing which the British Government can do in the interests both of the state as well as of the landholders and subjects of Junaghur would be to overhaul the existing machinery. Nothing but a clean sweep of men like Saheb Hindi, Bapalal, and a host of unprincipled courtiers about the Nawab will bring about a better state of things for the better, and I do trust opportunity will be taken of this wretched and inhuman massacre of the Maiyas to introduce a thorough reform into the State. The present administration is a reproach to the Nawab, a discredit to the British political authorities in Kathiawar, and a weak point in the political department of the Government of Bombay.

The Secretary of State for India has disapproved of the action of the Bombay Government in deducting Rs. 15,000 on account of the C. D. Act from their contribution to the Bombay Municipality for Police charges. I do not know how Sir James Fergusson will view this fresh illustration of his discomfiture. Sir James Fergusson has had during the past few months to put up with a series of defeats, failures, reversals of his own acts and policy. In the Madras time controversy he did not fare well, and had to give way to public opinion. He declined in the first instance to pay the moiety of charges on account of the Rajabai Clock Tower, but has again consented to defray the cost since the reversion to Bombay time. The C. D. Act met with opposition from the independent members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who looked upon the abstraction of Rs. 15,000 out of the Government contribution to the Police as an act little short of spoliation. In the local Self-Government controversy also Sir James Fergusson's Government has had to yield in deference to the wishes of the Supreme Government. In the Maiyas affair the course of public opinion has all along run on in opposition to that of Government. It seems to me that this series of disappointments must be due to some thing. Sir James Fergusson, I assure you, is a well-meaning Governor, and sympathises with the wants and aspirations of the people. If he permitted himself to act on his own English instincts, his measures would, I feel persuaded, have been such as to receive the approbation of the public. But he is known to lean much, perhaps too much, on the experience and views of his colleagues in the Council. This would be thought perhaps inevitable in the case of an English Statesman new to this country and its ways. And the public made due allowance for this circumstance in the case of His Excellency. But it was thought that after two years' tenure of office he had passed the state of pupilage, and no longer stood in need of a coach. In this expectation, however, the public of Bombay has been not a little disappointed, and the question naturally recurs, what is to be the character of those who have to occupy the high position of Governors of Presidencies in India? Are they to be gentlemen from the Indian Civil Service, who have had their opinions on administrative questions already formed, and who would find it difficult to get over their prejudices and predilictions, or are they to be men, statesmen bred up in the atmosphere of English politics, who came to govern India with no previous knowledge of the country and consequently with no prejudices against or predilictions in favor of any questions, but who are to form their judgments from facts as they come before them, uninfluenced by any other consideration? Well, the people of India would certainly desire to have the latter class chosen for their Governors, but when it turns out that such Governors, after having had their time for official coaching, fail to assert their individuality, it reminds of the story of the frogs and king Leg in Æsop.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS stated that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor returns to the capital on the 8th instant.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Monghyr, dated the 30th instant:

Influential meeting of landholders on Rent Bill today. Resolutions that it is subversive of rights of landholders, reservations clause does not justify its provisions, and rights of a large class should not be interfered with without grave necessity, and giving compensation, no such necessity shewn, and the Viceroy be memoralized, were passed.

What are the Bengal zemindars about? Have they applied mustard oil to their noses?

WE ARE sorry to read the following in the *Times of India*:

Some of the native papers on the other side of India have scouted the idea that India was blessed or otherwise, with "paid and professional agitators," but it appears from that respectable organ, the *Hindoo Patriot*, that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose at least comes within the category. The *Patriot* says:—"At the time Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose left India, he was not specially commissioned with the contempt case. It was understood that he would take it up if he was put in

funds. We received this information on good authority. We were asked not to make any announcement on this subject till the arrangement was made. We believe a remittance has since been made to Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, and the contempt case has been committed to his care." After this statement, it is to be hoped that Mr. Ghose will be treated in England as any other barrister who has a case to defend, and not as a disinterested patriot burning to redress the wrongs of his down-trodden countrymen.

Our contemporary has totally misapprehended us. When we wrote that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose would take up the contempt case, if he was put in funds, we did not mean that he wanted a remuneration. We are credibly informed that Mr. Ghose will not charge the Surendranath Fund a pice by way of remuneration or for the defrayal of his expenses. He wants funds to meet the legal expenses of the appeal, the attorney and counsel expenses, and surely this does not mean that he wishes to fill his own pocket by taking charge of the contempt case.

WE CONFESS we read with regret the *Statesman's* article on the Jurisdiction Bill in its last Wednesday's impression. Our contemporary who had hitherto fought manfully the cause of just and righteous legislation seemed to have collapsed. He advises the withdrawal of the Bill with the proviso that another Bill on a wider basis should be introduced in lieu of it. His proposal was this—that all Magistrates without distinction of race, color or religion shall have equal jurisdiction, that a criminal if a native and if tried by a European shall have the right to be tried by a composite bench of both European and Native Magistrates, and if a European, he shall equally have the right of a trial by a similar composite bench. Our contemporary did not evidently carefully weigh the tendency of his suggestion. In the first place it would tend to bring the machinary of the administration of justice to a dead-lock, if every criminal in this country whether European or Native were allowed the option of a trial by a composite bench. In the second place if a double set of Magistrates and Judges were to be provided for criminal trials, the cost would be enormous. In the sub-divisions it would be practically impossible to provide this double set. In the third place it would have a bad moral and political effect. Now the Natives have as a rule ample confidence in European Magistrates and Judges. By introducing the proposed rule it would be teaching the natives to distrust where there is now no distrust. It would aim a deadly blow against the prestige of British rule in India. The remedy would, indeed, be worse than the disease. We are glad to observe that our contemporary has since seen the impracticableness of his suggestion. He says: "As to the measure we have proposed to substitute for it, it is very possible that it may be found impracticable owing to administrative difficulties. The difficulties are probably larger than we thought they were when we made the proposition. If that is so, then the Bill must be persevered with." That's right. Don't withdraw the Bill!

THE NICE little quarrel between the *Englishman* and the *Indian Mirror* as to the part which the editor of the first-named paper was said to have taken in the alleged conspiracy against the Native Press, is not without a moral. The statement of the *Mirror* that the editor of the *Englishman* had written to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject is wholly without foundation, because the latter gives a flat contradiction to it. The *Mirror*, however, asks the editor of the *Englishman* to say whether he had written any letters to the head of the Calcutta Police on the subject, whether those letters had found their way to Darjeeling, and whether he wrote such letters to any officials connected with the Lieutenant-Governor's secretariat or staff at Darjeeling with the intention of having the same laid before His Honor. The editor of the *Englishman* again gives a flat contradiction to the last two statements implied by the last two queries. With regard to the first two our contemporary says:

As regards the *Mirror's* 1st and 2nd questions of yesterday, the Editor of this journal does not consider himself at liberty to gratify the curiosity betrayed in them to ascertain the contents of any private letters he may have written to the Heads of the Police, or any of them, and if he felt himself at liberty to gratify that curiosity, he would not choose to do so. He has written letters on various subjects to the Head of the Police during the last six months; and the Head of the Police is at perfect liberty to inform the *Mirror*, if he thinks fit, whether in any of these letters he suggested the advisability either of taking any steps against the Native Press or of supplying arms and ammunition to the Volunteers. For the rest, the Editor of this journal is not in the habit of tracing the history of his private letters after they have reached their destination. He, however, has the authority of the "head of the Police" to say that no letter from him to that official, of the character described by the *Mirror*, has been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

We wish our contemporary had been less periphrastic here. It would have been gratifying to disinterested spectators like ourselves if he had given as emphatic a contradiction to the statement about this epistles to the "head of the Calcutta Police" as he has given to the other statements. It is here where the shoe pinches? We hope that the correspondence will be some day made public.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial addressed by certain Hindu inhabitants of India to His Excellency the Viceroy representing the hardships sustained by them owing to the extension of the Poori Lodging Houses Act to Gya. We have not space for a full statement of the case, but the memorial, we submit, deserves the careful consideration of Government.

THE FOLLOWING conversations also took place in the House of Commons:

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji who had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for contempt of Court, in Calcutta, was the same person who was dismissed from the Bengal Civil Service in 1874, for conduct which Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, described as "dishonest and fraudulent;" and whether the same person had been appointed an Honorary Magistrate in Calcutta.

Mr. J. K. Cross—Yes, Sir; Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji is the person who was dismissed from the Bengal Civil Service, on the recommendation of the Government of India, by the Secretary of State in 1874, and it appears from the *Calcutta Gazette* that he was appointed last September an Honorary Magistrate in Calcutta.

Mr. T. O'Connor asked whether Bannerjee was not a person of great influence.

Mr. Cross; I believe he is a gentleman of very great influence.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett inquired whether this person would be empowered, under Mr. Ilbert's Bill, to try Europeans for criminal offences.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—I am unable to answer that question.

Sir G. Campbell asked whether it was not the case that Mr. Ilbert's Bill would not in the least degree affect the jurisdiction of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta, and whether as a matter of fact, Honorary Magistrates sat in jurisdiction on Europeans quite independently of that Bill.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—Certainly; that is so.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following about the proposed Society for promoting High Education in India:

We have much pleasure in announcing that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., has signified his intention of subscribing the munificent donation of £200 to the funds of this association, "as a first instalment," and as an earnest of His Highness's sympathy. This generous and high minded Prince has set a noble example of patriotism, which we trust will be generally followed. We have also much pleasure in announcing the adhesion of a large number of the leaders of society in Calcutta and in Lower Bengal to the association; which as far as Bengal is concerned, may now fairly be said to include the chief representatives of every section of the Indian community. The following is the list of names in addition to those already published by us:

The Maharaja Kamal Krishna Bahadur.	Babu Kristobehary Sen.
The Raja Rajendra Narayan Deb Bahadur.	Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, C.I.E.
The Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur.	,, Gurudas Banerjee.
The Raja Purno Chunder Singh Bahadur.	Babu Kanayelal Dey, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon. Doorga Churn Law.	,, Issur Chunder Mitter.
The Newab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.	,, Hem Chunder Kur.
Babu Kalikissen Tagore.	Amir Ali Esq.
,, Jadulal Mullick.	Syed Amir Hossein.
,, Obhoy Churn Goho.	A. M. Bose Esq.
,, Tara Churn Goho.	Babu Kalichura Banerjee.
,, Shama Churn Law.	,, Hem Chunder Banerjee.
,, Kaliprosunno Ghose.	,, Bhoirubchunder Banerjee.
,, Norendranath Sen.	,, Kunjo al Banerjee.
	,, Chunder Madhub Ghose.
	,, Sreenath Das.
	,, Sreenath Chunder
	,, Kalinath Mitter.

We would take this opportunity of impressing on our Anglo-Indian readers, not only the general usefulness of the aims with which this Society is being founded—but also, and more espicially, the fact that *the present moment is a singularly opportune one for its foundation.*

We concur. We hope the Society will prove an accomplished fact.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 30th June, 1883.

The want of vitality in our commercial markets continue to be keenly felt by the commercial community, yet no remedy has been adopted for its removal, should it extend over a lengthened period it is sure to reduce many a man in trade to ruin. Nothing of importance has transpired either in imports or exports.

Piece-Goods market continued sluggish as before and no symptoms of any improvement has yet offered. The only transactions of which we have been informed were in Manchester goods to arrive chiefly in 50 and 54 in grey shirtings.

Yarns have hardly met any changes for the better. Local manufactures to a limited scale found buyers at previous rates. Imports 40s. continue to be in less enquiry.

Exports.—At the public sales of Tea held on the 28th June 98511l. were offered, all found buyers except 1553H. The biddings have not been so brisk as at the previous sales and there was a considerable fall in the prices of some qualities; chiefly inferior sorts are issued owing to discouraging telegrams from London.

In Oilseeds nothing of importance transpired, previous rates ruling.

Wheat.—A fair amount of business in Cawnpore kinds—at 2-13 B. maund.

Rice.—There has been a lull in this market—and prices have had a downward tendency.

Jute market continues steady, limited operation on account of high rates.

MONETARY.

Money market evinced a somewhat easier tendency and on the 28th instant, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their weekly meeting reduced 1 per cent. of interest and discount allowed. The present rate is 7 per cent. for loans on Government Securities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have experienced firmness and better enquiry which helped prices to recover considerably and after allowing Rs. 99-5 and 99-6 they dropped at the close to 99-8 for four per cent, nothing of interest transpired.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

Have rather been inactive. Jute industries were again in request, Tea stocks owing to the bad result of Tea sales were in less favor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Nasiranji Jehangir Esq., Bombay	13	4	0
Raja Bahadur of Denkanal	13	4	0
Asst. Commissioner, Mysore	12	0	0
W. I. Ellis Esq., Hamirpore	6	10	0
Chief Engineer Dinapore	5	0	0
Raja Suttyanund Ghosal, Bahadur Bhukailas	13	4	0
Ex. Engr. 2nd Divn. Dacca & Mymensingh Railway	4	8	0
Hony. Secy. Ahmednagar City Library	13	4	0
Ranaghat and Bhugwango'a State Railway	1	0	0
M. Mozzhur Hossein, Jessore	2	10	0
Baboo Rajkisto Dey, Meerut	5	0	0
,, Kaliprosunno Mookerjee, Narail	15	0	0
,, Moheshchunder Lahory, Rungpore	10	0	0
,, Phonibhuson Das, Mymensing	10	0	0
,, Mohindronath Dutt, Hazareebagh	6	10	0
,, Khetterchunder Mozoomdar, Rawalpindi	2	14	0
,, Eshanchunder Bose, Bombay	13	4	0
,, Mothooranath Gupta, Bankipore	13	4	0
,, Rajcoomar Surbadhicary, Lucknow	13	4	0
,, Mohendranath Mookerjee, Guptipara	6	10	0
,, Kaliprosunno Chatterjee, Shillong	6	10	0
,, Womeshchunder Banerjee, Rajmehal	13	4	0
,, Hurrynarayan Roy, Goalundo	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Chuckerbutty, Julpigori	20	0	0
,, Luckhonchunder Kermokar, Saidpore	8	0	0
,, Manick Chunder Burrooah, Gowhatty	20	0	0

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Head Master for the School Department of Agra College, Salary Rs. 300 a month with a good House. No one need apply who has not had experience in managing a large school.

Address, The Offg. Principal,
College, Agra.

WANTED an Overseer for the Municipality of Dinagepore immediately. None need apply who has not got thorough practical experience of road making, Compass-Surveying, levelling, and drawing. Salary Rs. 50, Horse allowance Rs. 10. Application stating age and previous service with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 15th of July.

(Sd.) A. C. TUTE,
Chairman, Dinagepore, Municipality.
The 22nd June, 1883.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY CO., "LD."

The Rohinee branch is opened for Passenger Traffic from 1st July and goods can be booked from same date to Baidyanath and Rohinee from any station on East Indian or 'Tirhoot' (State) Railways.

Notice.

"Complete water proof suits @ Rs. 5, 12, 14, 16, per suit, 112 Radha Bazar, Calcutta."

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE AND ROAD SCRAPINGS.

The Commissioners are prepared to receive *Tenders* for the *Collection* and *Removal* by Contract of *Refuse* and *Road Scrapings*, from the Houses and Streets of Calcutta to the Salt Lake, as at present done by the Roads and Conservancy Department.

Tenderers should state whether they wish to take over the whole or any portion of the present stock of Conservancy Carts, Cattle, Ponies, &c., and if so on what terms. They should also indicate the terms on which they propose to lease the use of the Municipal Railway, Gowkhanas, &c.

Tenders will be received for either the whole town or for parts of the Town, provided that any part tendered for must correspond with one or more complete divisions of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July 1883, and each must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100.

Further particulars regarding the divisions of the Town, the numbers of Carts and Cattle at present allotted to each, the working of the Railway, &c., can be had on application to the Engineer.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room in the Court house on Saturday, the 21st day of July next, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 273 of 1878 (wherein Heera and Panna are plaintiffs and Hurris Chunder Haldar is defendant) and dated the 8th day of July 1878 the following properties:

1. All that undivided one equal ninth part or share (the same into nine equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that partly upper-roomed and partly lower-roomed messuages, tenements or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereto belonging or on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four biggahs and ten cottahs or thereabouts situate at and being No. 40 and 43 Sunker Haldar's Lane in the Town of Calcutta in the Registration district of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north partly by the dwelling house of Koylas Chunder Bannerjee and Gopaul Chunder Bannerji partly by the dwelling house of Nilmoney Mookerji and others and partly by Sunker Haldar's Lane, on the south partly by the dwelling house of Gopaul Chunder Sen and partly by the dwelling house of Woomes Chunder Mookerji, on the east by the said Sunker Haldar's Lane and on the west by the tenanted land of Cally Churn Banerji and partly by the dwelling house of Nilmoney Mookerji and Jadub Chunder Mookerji.

2. All that undivided one equal ninth part or share of and in all that lower-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling house with a piece of land or ground thereto belonging and on which the same is erected and built containing by estimation four cottahs, be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 50 Moiraputty street in the said town of Calcutta in the Registration district of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by the tenanted house of Obhoy Churn Mullick, on the south by the tenanted house of Doyal Chunder Sett, on the east by the said Moiraputty Street and on the west by the tenanted house of Debendra Narain Shah.

3. All that undivided one equal ninth part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land called or known by the name of Haldar Bagan together with a large tank containing by estimation 27 Biggahs, be the same a little more or less situate at Wooltadingee in the Registration sub-district of Alipore in the district of Twenty-four Pergunahs and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say on the north by the tenanted land of Khuggunder Chunder Mullick, on the south partly by Wooltadingee Road, partly by the land belonging to the Government and partly by the tenanted land of Jeebunmoney Dossee, on the East partly by the public road called Canal Street and partly by the land belonging to Government, and on the west by the tenanted land of Radha Madhub Dutt.

The conditions of sale and the mortgage may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

H. C. Chick,
Plaintiffs Attorney,
High Court, Original Side.
The 13th June, 1883.

(Sd). R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TO LET.

A commodious house at No. 34, Amherst Street, apply to P. K. Mookerjee, The Exchange, Calcutta.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

COOL, SPARKLING, *Yoedone* EXHILIRATING, REFRESHING.

"A delicious non-alcoholic aerated beverage."—R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW.

Yoedone resembles Champagne in all but the incoxicating properties of the latter."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

"It has a wondertully invigorating effect."—HORSLEY MAPLESON, M.R.C.S.

Yoedone **Is adapted for all climates, classes and creeds.**

PRICE Rs. 8-0 per Case of 6 Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BENGAL N. W. P. AND ASSAM.
PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY Co. Ld.
30, *STRAND, CALCUTTA.*

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Arrests Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and has cured hundreds of almost hopeless cases. It also effectually checks the premonitory symptoms, which might otherwise develop into Cholera, and has powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from this disease.

☞ A single trial will prove both the preventive and curative properties of Indradyne. With this specific at hand Cholera need no longer be feared, and this is an important fact in connection with its predicted increase.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the patenties initials in red ink.

EVANS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

144, *DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.*

Rs. 2 and 3-8 per 6 and 12-ounce bottles respectively
Packing As. 8 extra per bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of 4 annas per bottle to purchasers of more than five 12-ounce bottles. Remittances requested in half-anna postage stamps, or by money orders.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely
KANNYLALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
F. C. S. F. S, Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে * * অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহাঁর বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে * * ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহাঁর চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহাঁর অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অম্লের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহাঁ দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহাঁর নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। * *

শ্রীগিরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

সুহৃদ্বর শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন—

বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থের অধ্যাপনা-সময়ে নিদান, চক্রদত্ত, চরক, সুশ্রুত ও বভট গ্রন্থের যে কয়েকটী দুরূহ স্থান টীকার সাহায্য গ্রহণ করিয়াও পরিস্কৃত করিতে না পারিয়া তোমাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়াছিলাম যে সকল স্থানের তুমি যেরূপ বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা করিয়াছ তাহাতে আমার এরূপ প্রতীতি জন্মিয়াছে যে, বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্রে তোমার মত বুৎপন্ন লোক অতি বিরল। * *

ত্বদীয়

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র গুপ্ত, হুগলী কলেজের সংস্কৃত অধ্যাপক।

EMIGRATION AGENCY FOR BRITISH GUIANA,

8, GARDEN REACH, CALCUTTA.

Notice is hereby given that there is lying at the above Agency a List of the unclaimed balances of the Estates of Indian Emigrants who have died intestate in the Colony of British Guiana (Demerara) amounting, in the whole, to the sum of $14,827-21C. equal to Rs. 37,537-3-10. This List can be inspected at any time during office hours by any person who may be interested in the same.

HENRY KIRKE,
June 12th 1883. Officiating Emigration Agent for the Govt. of British Guiana.

WANTED for the Chittagong Municipality an Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a month, he must have the qualifications of an upper subordinate of the D. P. W. and be able to level and survey as well as to undertake the laying out and construction of metalled and unmetalled roads and must have a fair knowledge of drainage and sanitary requirements, he must also be thoroughly up in accounts and be able to keep them as well as his corresponce in English, he must understand Bengali.

Apply stating age and qualifications to Vice-chairman.

Only copies of testimonials to be sent as they will not be returned.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15.	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
s.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

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GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

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JUST PUBLISHED

JYOTISH PROKASH.

An exhaustive work in Bengali on Astrology. Price Rs. 5.

To be had of Messrs. Baney Madhub Dey and Co., 318 Chitpore Road, Burtolla, B. Banerjee and Co., 25 Cornwallis Street, Sanskrit Press Depository, 148 Baranusee Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, and Shomprokash Press Depository, 97 College Street, Calcutta.

Remittances to accompany orders.

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Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once— 8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

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DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

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Price, Rs 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. 8, Panchi Dhopany's Lane, Jorasako, Calcutta.

বসু প্রেস।

৩০৯ নং বহুবাজার ষ্ট্রীট হইতে

৩৩ নং বেচুচাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীটে

স্থানান্তরিত হইয়াছে।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোম্পানি।

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge Specialist in obstetries, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

LEPROSY CURED!

By a well tested and certain course of treatment, never known to fail. For particulars as to terms etcetera apply to—

A. M. care of Printer post paid.

NOTICE.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI'S CASE.

The Central Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Wednesday the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

M. C. MALLIK
Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষার এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট) ৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাষ্ট লেন।

শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু
ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

সোখিলাল এণ্ড কোং জ্বর নাশক সুধা।

ইহা প্লীহা যকৃৎ কম্প ঐকাহিক দ্ব্যাহিক ত্র্যাহিক চাতুর্থিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ঔন্স বড় শিশি ১৷০, আট ঔন্স ছোট শিশি ৸০ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ ফর্ম্মায় বার্ষিক ২৲ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১৲ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে হইবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেয়ারিমোহন সেন এবং অন্নদাপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন। ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র রুদ্র এম, এ, এম, ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রহণেচ্ছুকগণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০ পেজে মাসিক পত্রিকা, **কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র**। ইহা পঞ্চম খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে সুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ৩৷৵০ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্তরে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪৷৵০ আনা দিতে হইবে। গত চারি সনের বাঁধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের মূল্য ৪৷৷৵০ আনা।

এখানে সকল প্রকারের গাছ ও বিজ পাওয়া যায়, কেটেলগের মূল্য ৵০ আনা। বরিষায় রোপণ চষা সবজি ও ফুল বিজের ফি পেকেট ৩৲ টাকা, উভয় আলাহিদা লইলে ফি পেকেট ১৷৷০ টাকা নর্শরির পেট্রন বেনারসের, ত্রিবাঙ্কুরের, দারভাঙ্গার মহারাজাগণ এবং কলিকাতার মহারাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর ও মহারাজা নরেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ বাহাদুরগণ। নর্শরির বিজাদি ও কৃষিতত্ত্বের গ্রাহক হইলে বার্ষিক ১৫৲ টাকা দিতে হয়।

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